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KUWAIT

EDUCATION MINISTER MEETS WITH ELF OFFICIAL

LD141422 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1208 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Jasim al-Marzuq, Kuwaiti minister of education and acting minister of state for cabinet affairs, today met with the representative of the Eritrean Liberation Front here, Ibrahim Isma'il.

Marzuq told KUNA that the conditions the Eritrean Revolution is passing through in general and the possibility of extending additional backing and help with food, provisions and medical supplies to the Eritrean refugees were discussed during the meeting.

Isma'il stated that they discussed the developments of the Eritrean situation and the assistance Kuwait extends to the Eritrean revolutionaries. He praised the role which was played and is being played by Kuwait in international arenas in defense of the Eritrean people and their revolution in confronting "the brutal imperialist assault."

SAUDI ARABIA

YAMANI WARNS AGAINST NOT IMPLEMENTING ENERGY PROGRAM

LD141510 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1410 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] London--Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, has stated that the kingdom has great gas and oil reserves, and will be able to meet its energy needs for a long time.

He stated that solar energy will, in the middle of the next century, be the major form of energy in the world, and the kingdom will be one of the most fortunate countries of the world since the sun there gives greater results than in other countries.

In an interview with ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in its issue published in London today, the minister of petroleum stresses that the kingdom is handling its oil according to a wise and balanced policy, taking into consideration all the interests of the world stemming from its faith in God and its appreciation of its responsibility toward its citizens.

He refers to the misleading and distorting campaigns carried out by world Zionism, with Israel behind it. He states that the purpose of these campaigns is an attempt to belittle the value of the role of the kingdom in the international community, an attempt to turn world public opinion against the Arabs in general and also an attempt to provoke a conflict of sorts between the consuming big powers and the OPEC countries, the Arab ones in particular.

Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, expressed his hope that American President Jimmy Carter will succeed in applying his special program to curtail the consumption of energy. He states that if he does not succeed in this then the consequences will harm not only America, but all the countries of the world.

Regarding the high prices some industrial countries charge for their goods Shaykh Yamani states that many of the industrial countries charge higher prices for export goods to some countries than to others. We must be very cautious in this sphere, and we should do all we can to stop such unlawful plundering.

Further Remarks

JN141856 Doha QNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 14 Aug 79 JN

[Text] London, 14 August--Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, Saudi petroleum and mineral affairs minister, has announced that his country does not intend to threaten the world economy with a critical recession by an extraordinary increase in oil prices.

Yamani said: We are aware that increases in production will mean a shorter life span for our oil and wealth, but at the same time we want to spare the world a recession and critical economic reprecussions, which will not only arfect the industrial states but ourselves as well.

In a statement in today's issue of the paper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, which is published in London and Jidda, Yamani said: Saudi Arabia is undertaking a unique role, because when it adopts an oil resolution, it does so in light of seemingly contradictory factors. For example, if we raise prices, both we and other countries get additional income, but if we raise prices to a level higher than should be, we will cause a world recession which could lead to a standstill in our development and industrialization programs. This is why we must be aware of the balance between the price that should be applied and price which could prove harmful. The same process would apply to an increase in production, since this would affect the oil life span while the lack of increase would affect the world economy.

Yamani affirmed that Saudi Arabia acts in accordance with its belief with regard to its responsibilities toward the world.

In answer to a question on anti-Saudi campaigns, Yamani said: World Zionism and Israel are behind these campaigns. He specified that the motives behind these campaigns are to incite public opinion against the Arabs, diminish the Saudi role in international society and sow conflict between the superpowers and the oil-consuming states and the OPEC countries, especially the Arab states.

In answer to a question on the oil-consuming states' attempts to raise the prices of their industrial products to confront the increase in oil prices, Yamani said: We have to distinguish between two kinds of increases in imported commodities' prices. First, there are increases that reflect real inflation in the industrial nations from which we import our goods. According to such increases, the European, American and Japanese consumers will pay the same prices we pay for these commodities. Second, some industrial nations demand higher prices for commodities exported to Saudi Arabia than for similar commodities to another country like Jordan. By this action, these nations want to extort all the wealth they can get. Yamani cautioned against such nations, affirming that his country will attempt to stop this illegal extortion.

The Saudi minister discussed Carter's energy program. He described it as "very good," adding that should the U.S. President implement it immediately, it will achieve a balance between supply and demand both in the short and long run.

Yamani added that large sums of money have to be allocated for the program's implementation and that some congressmen might not approve such sums. However, he expressed hope that President Carter will be able to implement this program, adding that Carter's failure to do so will prove detrimental both to the United States and the world.

Yamani then discussed alternatives after the oil reserves' depletion. He said: The alternatives with regard to income would be industrialization, agriculture, mineral resources and public services, but mineral resources will doubtless be important income sources in the coming century.

Yamani concludes: Saudi Arabia will have a lot of natural gas and oil left to meet its requirements for a long time. In the middle of the coming century, solar energy will be the world's main energy source and Saudi Arabia will be one of the fortunate world states in this field too.

YAR

PRESIDENT RECEIVES FOREIGN MINISTER'S REPORT ON ARAB TOUR

JN141821 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 14 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Brother Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs and Foreign Minister Dr Hasan al-Makki last night.

Dr al-Makki submitted to the brother president a report on the outcome of his tour of the republic of Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah during which he conveyed written messages to the respective leaders of these states from the brother president.

The brother foreign minister conveyed the regards of the leaders of the above-mentioned states and their best wishes to the Yemeni people for more program and prosperity under the wise leadership of the brother president.

The brother deputy prime minister and foreign minister returned to San'a' last night.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT ADDRESSES MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVES

NC141415 [Editorial Report NC] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 1243 GMT on 14 August carries a 64-minute recording of the speech delivered by President as-Sadat to representatives of associations of doctors, pharmacists, nurses and veterinarians on 13 August. As-Sadat opens the speech with an apology: "I apoligize for my voice and this cold. Had I taken the advice of our brothers the doctors we would not have been meeting here tonight." He then goes on to explain the reasons behind the Ramadan meetings he is holding with various citizens' groups and the general concept of Egyptian democracy.

This is followed by remarks on the importance of good nutrition to good health and the responsibility of the government to see to the people's needs in this respect. In this context, he cites the need to provide good nourishment for the air force pilots, noting that in Egypt only 50 out of every 2,000 who apply qualify as pilots. He also makes the following comment about Al-Qadhdhafi: "You have heard that Al-Qadhdhafi recently massed hundreds of planes in his airports, but he did not have a single pilot. He announced this and cursed. He cursed his own people in an official speech. He cursed them. He lacked the prerequisites for this operation. He cursed because he had the planes but no pilots.

He notes that the problem of providing food security is made more difficult by the competition for university education since when 20,000 people graduate from the university this means 20,000 people who will not be producing their own food.

He then launches into the following attack on the oil shaykhs and their attempts to starve Egypt: "We are now facing a challenge. Regrettably so, the price of oil has increased four times since the October battle our sons had waged. As usual, the oil shaykhs think that everything has a price, including Egypt. Their hearts are full of hatred and bitterness. While we were solving the question they showed this attitude and, regrettably, decided to starve Egypt. It was an astonishing action. How daring of them since they know that Egypt will never, never starve. They imagine this. They are war rich and their treasures are overflowing to the extent that they want to reduce their production since they do not need money and do not know what to do with what they have. They believe they can buy the world and Egypt. We must confront this challenge. We must build our country with our sweat and struggle.

As-Sadat then reiterates his call for providing an honorable life for the citizens, noting that this must not be done through slogans or stirring up hatred or by building socialism based on Marxism. He then notes the need for health security and for the university graduates to go to the country rather than the city, where they will only contribute to unemployment. Noting that Egypt must reach a launching point, he stresses that Egypt possesses all of the resources for success.

He then announces he will issue a decree appointing all the doyens of professional and labor associations as presidential advisers in the fields in which they specialize. He said they will be able to participate in cabinet meetings if necessary. He concludes by saying he hopes to meet with the medical representatives again next Ramadan and calls on them to submit ideas for solving Egypt's problems.

ANWAR AS-SADAT ARRIVES IN MIT ABU AL-KAWM VILLAGE

NC142032 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 14 Aug 79 NC

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat arrived in Mit Abu al-Kawm village tonight to spend 4 days with the inhabitants of his village, as he has been accustomed to do every year.

President as-Sadat was welcomed on arrival by Al-Minufiyah Governor Maj Gen Mahmud Mahrus abu Husayn, National Democratic Party Secretary General Dr Muhammad Naji Thankla and large crowds of citizens.

President as-Sadat will perform the Friday prayers at Mit Abu al-Kawm mosque and will later distribute title deeds of 27 houses to the inhabitants of the village as a first installment and as part of the plan to develop the village. In the evening, the president will meet with members of the chamber of commerce and industry of the governorate.

On Saturday evening, the president will inaugurate the 25 December hatchery. President as-Sadat laid the cornerstone of this hatchery on his last birthday.

DEFENSE MINISTER 'ALI GIVES TELEVISION INTERVIEW

NC141820 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1615 GMT 14 Aug 79 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 14 August--Defense and War Production Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali has announced that Egypt's policy is to keep its army strong. He added that following the 1973 war, President Anwar as-Sadat began to diversify the sources of arms to develop the armed forces in order to implement this policy.

General 'Ali said that military cooperation with the United States has begun, and the United States has begun opening its arms arsenal to Egypt, which raises great hopes for the future. The defense minister added that the recent U. S. loan, intended to bolster the Egyptian armed forces, inaugurates the military cooperation between the two countries, and he hopes that it will be followed by other support. In an interview with the autograph program, to be broadcast by the Arab television this evening, the defense minister said that Egypt is continuing its cooperation with other states in military production. As President Anwar as-Sadat stated at his recent meeting with the National Democratic Party leaders, China has compensated us for the F-5 planes deal which was to be financed by Saudi Arabia.

The defense minister noted that the diversification of arms sources does not call into question the armed forces' combat efficiency. On the contrary, the armed forces' technical base is broad and absorbs any technology. Furthermore, scientific planning in the armed forces leads to the absorption of any modern technology. He said that spare parts problems might arise. However, the technical base is highly capable of preserving and maintaining these spare parts.

Concerning Egypt's position on the Arab Military Industries Organization [AMIO], the defense minister emphasized that the AMIO factories had been established in Egypt before the AMIO was set up. He added that these factories still exist, perform their tasks, and achieve their targets in accordance with the plan laid down for them.

He said: As we know, the three Arab states participating in the AMIO consider that the AMIO has been liquidated. We are keeping the AMIO funds in safe custody. These funds will continue to be a trust, staying with us until a settlement concerning them is reached.

About his feelings for the peace treaty, Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: I had a double feeling; first, because we have implemented the first part of the Camp David accord. I was even happier because the negotiations on autonomy for the Palestinians were taking place simultaneously. For the first time in my life I feel the importance of this event, so much so that I wrote a book on the Blair House talks at the time I was leading the Egyptian delegation to these talks. I am now revising this book and I will present it as a gift to President Anwar as-Sadat. This is because the president was the author of the initiative and the one who made the decision on the crossing [of the Suez Canal], without which there would have been no initiative. The defense minister disclosed that President Anwar as-Sadat had insisted on the decision to prepare for war and enter the battle, despite the existence of differences with some of the military. Only a few commanders agreed with the president on launching the war. However, in view of his faith in the armed forces, the people and his country's future, he courageously made the decision.

MILITARY COOPERATION TALKS END IN CAIRO 14 AUG

NC141538 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 14 Aug 79 NC

[Text] The final session of discussions between the Egyptian and U.S. delegations was held at the Defense Ministry this morning. The Egyptian side was led by chief of staff of the armed forces Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi.

Following the 2-hour session, an official source at the Defense Ministry said that a list has been compiled of the subjects on which agreement has been reached and that the priorities for the export of U.S. arms to Egypt have been fixed. The source added that the leader of the U.S. delegation, David McGiffert, returned to Cairo from Nairobi via Khartoum at noon today. On arrival at the Hilton Hotel, McGiffert met with members of the U.S. delegation. Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi met with the Egyptian delegation for 3 and 1/2 hours.

The U.S. military delegation is scheduled to leave Cairo for Washington tomorrow morning.

GHALI, JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL HOLD TALKS

NC141505 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1353 GMT 14 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 14 August--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali today received Ambassador (Kadu Washiba), director of the Middle East Department in the Japanese Foreign Ministry. They discussed all subjects related to strengthening relations between the two countries.

The Japanese ambassador expressed his country's complete interest in reinforcing its relations with Egypt.

During the meeting, Dr Butrus Ghali explained the latest developments of the Middle East issue and emphasized Egypt's interest in and exertion of every effort to help the Palestinian people determine their own fate.

The discussions during the meeting also dealt with the extent of Japan's contribution to [resolving] the Middle East and Palestinian issues.

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT REPORTS TEXTILE WORKERS STRIKE

LD140949 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 7 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureau report: "End of Hulwan Textile Workers Strike"]

[Text] Cairo--A strike by 65,000 textile workers at the Hulwan textile factory in a Cairo suburb ended yesterday. The strike was because of a decision by the industry minister not to pay 45 days' pay to the workers as profits.

Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil overruled the industry minister's decision and approved the payment.

The problem of the Hulwan textile workers began last weekend when the management board of the Hulwan textiles company decided to pay the workers the equivalent of 45 days' pay as an annual bonus. But when industry minister Engr Ibrahim 'Atallah learned of the management's decision he ordered it to be cancelled because of the losses sustained by the company.

Negotiations lasting 2 days between the minister of industry and the trade union led only to reiteration of the minister's decision. This led to a strike which lasted only 24 hours as a result of the prime minister's intervention and his decision to pay the bonus. The prime minister also ordered an investigation into the reasons for the company's losses and not punishment for the workers.

AL-AKHBAR DISCUSSES 'TERRIFYING SILENCE' BETWEEN IRAQ, SYRIA

NC150932 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 15 Aug 79 NC

[Press review]

[Excerpts] AL-AKHBAR'S editorial today deals with the conflict between Hafiz al-Asad and Saddam Husayn.

The paper writes: The struggle between Al-Asad and Saddam, or between Damascus and Baghdad, is an old one that started more than 10 years ago.

The enmity and hatred between the two sides came to an end only when the Soviets incited them to act against Egypt and stand up to the peace treaty Egypt has signed. Thus, they led the rejectionist movement and alleged that they would come out with a political and military union on the Eastern front in a battle for resistance and steadfastness. They started exchanging visits and holding discussions as a prelude to this alleged unity.

They continued to act this way until the Tikriti coup in Baghdad, in the wake of which Saddam Husayn announced that it had actually been a plot planned, financed and primarily initiated by Al-Asad, whom he described as the plague of the Arab nation.

AL-AKHBAR adds that since then, the dialog between Damascus and Baghdad has stopped completely and a terrifying silence has prevailed, with neither country's radio saying anything about the other country. Moreover, covert plots of treachery and assassination began to be traded back and forth while victims' bodies were strewn along this barbaric road, the end of which no one can see.

AL-AKHBAR concludes by asking: Do relations between Al-Asad and Saddam Husayn represent either the Arab solidarity they have been touting or the resistence they have been advocating? Is this the work for restoring Palestine and the Palestinian people's rights, as they alleged at the Baghdad summit conference and used as a pretext for working against Egypt? What is the position of Saudi Arabia? What do the shaykhs of Kuwait and the UAE say about this? What does the ruler of green Tunisia say? What do the traders and outbidders of slogans and those who search for the riyals and dinars say? Have they got the answer?

AL-AKHBAR DENOUNCES SOVIET 'ATROCITIES' IN AFGHANISTAN

LD141159 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 8 Aug 79 p 6 LD

[Editorial: "Where Are Those Islamic Leaders?"]

[Excerpts] Soviet MiG planes and tanks are fighting a fierce battle in the Kabul streets against the Muslim Afghan people. Bodies are strewn in the streets and blood covers the ground. Soviet experts are leading the battle of annihilation against the Muslim people, who are clinging to their Islam, because the Soviets want to impose on them one of their agents, who is clinging to power through treason, treachery and subservience.

The atrocities committed against the Muslim Afghan people are beyond what human conscience can tolerate or any person with human dignity would accept. It is very strange indeed that the Islamic countries have not made a single move in the face of this. It is also strange not to hear from those who claim Islamic leadership and advocate the defense of Islam even a denounciation of these Soviet crimes against the Afghan people, because they are defending their religion against communist atheism and struggling for their country's freedom and independence. But the Soviets want to humiliate this people with subservience, and are using Nur Taraki as a tool for this purpose.

This being what the Soviets are doing to the Afghan people, we wonder what those who met at the Fes conference have to say. At the Fes conference they spoke loudly about Islamic leadership, called for the defense of Islamic peoples, lands and holy places, ruled that Egypt had abandoned the Islamic fold and lost the Islamic leadership because it accepted negotiation with the Jews, who are not Muslims [as published], and decided to isolate it because this negotiation marked its departure from Arabism and Islam. Where are those Islamic leaders and the champions of such Islamic demonstrations? If they are Muslims, why are they not making a move in the face of the atrocities the Soviets are committing against the Afghan people?

Indeed, their admonitions are false and the claims of Islam and Islamic leadership are nothing but slogans in the markets of extravagant claims and showmanship which they call summits and conferences. To them Islam means no more and no less than this.

But the brave Afghan people will fight their battle with courage and will stand against every agent and intruder.

The Soviets will realize that they have placed their bet on a losing horse and that the strength of the Afghan people's Islamic spirit is impregnable, regardless of the atrocities and abominable acts of Taraki and his followers and no matter how long the fighting goes on.

PRESIDENT SADDAM HUSAYN PRESIDES OVER CABINET MEETING

JN141243 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 14 Aug 79 JN

[Text] President Saddam Husayn presided over a Cabinet meeting at the National Council building this morning. During the meeting, which lasted some 2 and 1/2 hours, the Cabinet discussed topics on the agenda and made the necessary decisions on them.

The meeting was attended by Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan, the deputy prime ministers, Col Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, Revolution Command Council secretary general and acting head of the president's office staff; and chairmen of the Legislative and Executive Councils in the autonomous regions.

PRESIDENT HUSAYN REPORTEDLY REPLACES INTELLIGENCE CHIEF

JN141708 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 11 Aug 79 p 15 JN

[Najib 'Abd al-Hadi dispatch from Baghdad]

[Excerpts] The attempt to topple the regime of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn--which was uncovered recently and whose leading plotters were discovered--has left more than one question unanswered, not only with regard to the Iraqi president, but also with regard to the rank and file of the Iraqi party which used to believe that the party leadership at both state and party level was harmonious and concordant.

AL-MUSTAQBAL has learned that President Saddam Husayn has blamed the intelligence service and accused it of negligence. He asked the official in charge of this service, Sa'dun Shakir: "Where was the intelligence service throughout the period from 1975 up to the present and why did it fail to uncover the plot?"

AL-MUSTAQBAL has also learned that President Saddam Husayn ordered radical changes in the intelligence service; and that he appointed his maternal half-brother, Barzan Ibrahim--who had supervised the interrogation of all of the accused--to head the intelligence service. President Saddam Husayn particularly wanted Sa'dun Shakir to be a member of the court which tried the accused so that he would be able to learn the details of the plot of which he was ignorant throughout the period he was head of this very important service.

PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY RETURNS TO BAGHDAD, MAKES STATEMENT

JN141238 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 14 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Sa'dun Ghaydan, RCC member, deputy prime minister, and President Saddam Husayn's envoy to the kings and presidents of Jordan, Saudi Arabia, the YAR and Somalia, returned to Baghdad this afternoon.

Ghaydan told INA that he delivered letters from President Saddam Husayn to his brother kings and presidents of these countries dealing with bilateral relations and joint national issues. Ghaydan said he is carrying a letter from His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to President Saddam Husayn and a verbal message from His Majesty King Husayn.

SOVIET-LINKED GROUND STATION, ARAB SATELLITE MOOTED

LD141319 Baghdad ATH-THAWRAH in Arabic 7 Aug 79 p 5 LD

['Abbas 'Abd al-Husayn report: "New Ground Telecommunications Station"]

[Text] The Public Post Office and Telecommunications Corporation this year is preparing to build a new ground station to be linked to the Soviet (INTERSPUTNIK) satellite. Corporation Chairman 'Abd as-Sattar Faraman, who made this announcement, said that after this station is completed it will be possible to communicate directly with the socialist countries and Cuba as well as to exchange television programs.

With regard to the exchange of information with the sister Arab states, Faraman said that there are plans for launching an Arab satellite to provide facilities for the direct exchange of television and radio programs as well as for handling increasing telecommunications traffic between these countries.

He said that the first satellite will be launched in 1981 for tests and the operational satellite will be relaunched in 1982.

The Arab satellite, he added, has been designed in accordance with requirements submitted to the general establishment of Arab space communications and television traffic projections for the period 1983-1989--the lifespan of the Arab satellite. Two positions for the Arab satellite (Arabsat 1) will be reserved in space.

It is recalled that Iraq is directly linked to the (INTELSAT) space communications system, through which direct communication is maintained with other countries.

ATH-THAWRAH ATTACKS LLOYDS INSURANCE COMPANY

Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 15 Aug 79 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 15 August--ATH-THAWRAH has declared that the decision adopted by Lloyds, the British insurance company, is intended to extort political and economic concessions. The paper says that by adopting this decision, the monopolistic company is participating in a dirty war against the Arabs on the commercial level to gain enormous profits on the pretext of securing protection for ships against imaginary dangers fabricated by the imperialist circles.

The paper was commenting on the Lloyds company decision regarding the Arab gulf area as an area of war and raising additional fees charged on ships. The paper says that the company's decision complements U.S. imperialist designs in the Arab gulf area whose purpose is to subjugate the Arab homeland to U.S. influence and to control its natural resources, particularly oil.

ATH-THAWRAH asserts that the monopolistic companies are trying to take advantage of U.S. threats against the Arab gulf area, which are coupled with a propaganda campaign and psychological warfare, to create a state of fear and concern, to find justifications for any future action and to prepare the world public for the possibility of direct intervention. The paper points out that the aim of the premeditated aggressive intentions against the entire Arab area is to contain the popular revolutionary tide, the measures adopted at the Baghdad summit conference and the pan-Arab trend toward increasing the capability of the Arab struggle in order to confront the treasonous settlement treaty concluded among the enemy, As-Sadat's regime and U.S. imperialism.

KING HUSAYN GRANTS INTERVIEW TO PARIS WEEKLY

LD140951 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 13 Aug 79 pp 1, 6, 7, LD

[Interview granted by King Husayn to Marwan Hamadah, Nihad al-Mashnuq and Fu'ad N'im in Amman--date not given]

[Text] [Question] Your Majesty, there is a legend about you that has been growing over the years. It concerns your ability to stay in power for 27 years. You have even turned the weakest link in the Arab world into the strongest one. What is the secret of your success?

[Answer] It is thanks to the blessing of God Almighty. In fact, the credit for this achievement goes to the sons of this country to which I have the honor to belong and along with whom I serve. Our goals are clear and our objectives are known. We are facing a challenge and a danger that is not threatening us as much as it is threatening our Arab nation and its future. This challenge is in itself the most important reason for the success we have achieved in standing fast and in defending the cause, as well as in continuing the long march which was begun by those who preceded us from the beginning of this century and those who have fallen on this path. The cause we are dealing with has been the cause of the Arabs and Muslims since the era of 'Umar [the first Muslim caliph]. This is the reason for our strength and firmness. Primarily, the sons of this country face responsibility jointly in all circumstances. Therefore, the credit for the achievement goes to them, and I am one of them.

[Question] What advice would you give the Arab rulers after 27 years in power?

[Answer] I cannot give any advice to the brothers, but I can talk about my personal experience. In this life one learns and his experience and ability to give increases daily. We all must always bring ourselves to account and ask ourselves if we have done our duty the way we should and if we are always doing what we should do. The greatest fear of my life is of my own self; that is, fear of feeling even for a single moment that one is greater than others in some way or another. We are linked to the past, but our life is dedicated to the future. Consequently, our work is a continuation of what preceded it and a genuine service to the generations that will live after us on this Arab land. Unfortunately, at certain stages our nation lived through conditions and situations that were associated with certain groups of people, and these conditions and situations disappeared with the disappearance of such people. This was probably the reason for the setbacks we suffered. But the nation remains and we are simply a small chapter in this long history.

[Question] The question of political Islam is no longer confined to one single country. This matter is being raised daily, from Iran to Egypt, often violently. In the Arab world we have several Islamic phenomena, foremost of which is the Muslim Brotherhood. Putting the denounced Aleppo massacre aside, we would like to know your majesty's opinion of political Islam as well as of the Muslim Brotherhood and other Islamic movements in Jordan and elsewhere.

[Answer] The answer is not easy, nor is it permissible not to answer this question. We in the Arab and Islamic world feel that our world has a creed that is part of the life of the Arab and Muslim. But creed must be one of the means of our capability and strength to preserve our identity and to enrich the progress of mankind in the world. Creed has been so and it must remain as such.

On the other hand, I believe, without singling out any particular side, that thinkers in the Arab and Islamic world must look at the challenges and problems facing man and the ways and methods that must be adopted and must be compatible with his nature and existence. In other words, creed must be the means of sparing us division and disputes; it must be far removed from stagnation and open to the whole world. We must look at the roots and not the crust. It is then that the creed will become strong and will be able to contribute to the world as we have contributed to it in the past.

The tendency toward primness, stagnation and involving religion in politics will only achieve the opposite results. Everybody must beware and take note that any catastrophe that may occur might affect people everywhere and will not be limited to a part of the Arab and Islamic world.

In this regard I would like to note that it is necessary that no party exploit--exploitation being part of the nature of every one of us--the situation so as to weaken us or create conditions that will not be in the interest of the Muslims and Arabs.

I would also like to say that when the Arab speaks about Arab Jerusalem, the Jerusalem of 'Umar, he is speaking from a broad Islamic and Christian framework, the framework of the Arab believers. The significance of Jerusalem for us is part of the cause we talk about and therefore we should not harm it by behavior that would be harmful to us.

We consider Jordan an Islamic and Arab country, but I cannot allow the exploitation of religion by any party to sow disunity. Indeed, religion is the cause for the people to unite and for all to be like one man with one heart.

With regard to the "Brotherhood group" in Jordan, their actions have no political significance. We hope they will not behave in a way that may impose a new situation on us.

[Question] Recently you received a message from President Hafiz al-Asad. In the meantime, Syrian-Jordanian relations seem to be having their ups and downs. What is the truth about these relations at present? Is there any connection between certain recent developments and the attitude of the two countries toward the "Brotherhood" group?

[Answer] Jordanian-Syrian relations have been good and will remain so. The same thing goes for our relations with all our brothers in the Arab world, particularly since the Baghdad summit. We are preserving the spirit of the Baghdad summit. Everybody must cooperate and work to boost Arab strength. Any Syrian-Jordanian meeting is held to deal with issues and problems and provides an opportunity to exchange views.

[Question] How do you evaluate the present Arab military strength--consisting of Syria, Iraq and Jordan--in case of an armed clash with Israel?

[Answer] There is no doubt that military strength does exist and it is growing, but we are facing a new situation that until recently we did not expect. Hence the relative military balance has been disturbed and Israel has become capable of a military buildup on the Syrian-Jordanian-Lebanese front with a military force that until recently was deployed on the borders of another Arab country.

Moreover, Israel has obtained and is still obtaining arms despite its continued occupation of the whole of Palestine and the Golan. Recently it received a shipment of sophisticated weapons, and it continues to receive financial support in addition to guarantees that such military and financial support will continue.

In the light of what happened we would say that the problem is difficult and we must face the challenge and the danger. One of the mistakes of the Arabs in the past was the belief that the key to war and peace was in their hands, and particularly in the hands of Egypt. But when the recent events occurred it brought them face to face with new and increasing responsibilities.

We in Jordan tend toward pursuing new methods in studying Israel's military and political assets and what it is likely to obtain. We also study the characteristics of its weapons while preparing the suitable manpower resources to face them.

[Question] As an expert in air weapons do you believe that the appearance of the F-15 aircraft in Israel leaves any room for redressing the balance of power?

[Answer] Of course, the appearance of F-15 aircraft has a great effect in view of the ability of these modern aircrart to deal with several targets from long distances; in other words, beyond the range of the detection equipment usually carried by ordinary fighter planes. In addition there is the airborne early warning system and air control. But this does not mean that we will not have in the very near future aircraft capable of dealing with the F-15's. What matters in my view is to study accurately all the equipment that Israel receives and to search for the means capable of dealing with such equipment.

[Question] Do you believe that convening an Arab summit in the present conditions would contribute to bringing pressure on the United States? Are you considering the idea of setting up a unified military command with the confrontation states now that political unity between these states has been relegated?

[Answer] It was agreed in Baghdad to hold periodic meetings. There is no reason for an Arab summit not to be held. This is one of our constant demands. With regard to a unified military command, in my opinion it should be the last thing to be achieved. We often attempted to do this in the past, but we only harmed the military commander and the military command and, consequently, ourselves. Personally, I am inclined toward setting up specialized committees for coordination and training and unifying the combat ideology. The building should be from the base to the top. When a unified military command is set up in such circumstances its task will be easier.

[Question] Are there committees that have actually betun to work and, if so, with which country?

[Answer] There are good and encouraging beginnings so far, but I prefer not to go into detail.

[Question] In your view, how can the Baghdad resolutions be salvaged in view of the deteriorating conditions in the Arab world and the relations between the Arab countries?

[Answer] There is hope as well as determination. We are doing the impossible in order to preserve unity of ranks, avoid issues of dispute and always be ready to deal with any problem in any part of the Arab world through a collective effort. We hope to be able to preserve what has been achieved, to maintain the minimum and to build on it.

[Question] Your answer is optimistic, but do you intend to make a political effort to curb any further deterioration in Arab relations?

[Answer] If I find that I can do anything I will not hesitate, because I believe it is necessary to preserve the Arab identity.

[Question] Do you believe that an Arab summit before the Security Council meeting on 23 August is necessary, or are intensive contacts enough?

[Answer] Without making any proposal, I would say that a summit would certainly serve the Palestinian cause. During our Arab-European dialog we dealt with the Arab stand. It is necessary therefore to hold Arab meetings in order to crystalize a unified Arab stand. If such a thing could be done after proper arrangements are made, then we would achieve great gains. In any case, there are opportunities for the future.

[Question] Now that several months have passed since the Iranian revolution, where do your bilateral relations with Iran stand? Do you support the view that the Iranian change has brought a new depth to the confrontation with Israel?

[Answer] Our relations with Iran are ordinary and normal. We have always believed in Arab-Islamic union and in certain cases we were the first to try to succeed in maintaining Arab-Iranian relations in the face of attempts to create a big rift between them. If the recent developments mean further cooperation and rapprochement for the sake of defending our common objectives, then we welcome them.

[Question] We would repeat the second part of the question.

[Answer] When an idea is proposed, substantiating evidence must be proposed with it. This takes time. Let us leave this to conditions to prove it.

[Question] You were the last person to see President Saddam Husayn just before the recent events in Baghdad. Is it possible to know what Iraq's interests are in Jordan and in the Middle East crisis in general?

[Answer] In fact Iraq has great interests. It has a long history of struggle on behalf of Arab causes and the Palestinian cause. It has played a basic role in preparing the climate for the Arab leaders' meeting in the most critical conditions that this nation has faced. Iraq is the first to fulfill its commitments to support the Arabs. Iraq is our hope. There is much indebtedness to Iraq for the role it has played in the wake of the recent developments. Of course we care for Iraq's safety and stability.

The visit was fraternal and was a new opportunity to discuss developments. Our relations are strong and are growing in many fields and arenas.

[Question] Is it true that you appealed to Iraqi officials not to carry out the executions so as to preserve Iraq's image abroad?

[Answer] We do not interfere in the private affairs of any Arab country.

[Question] It has been said that President Saddam Husayn learned about the plot during his recent visit to Jordan.

[Answer] I have no comment on this subject, but the recent incidents were not among the matters that the Iraqi president discussed with me.

[Question] It is being said that your relations with the Soviet Union have reached a stage at which Jordan will be supplied with ground defense systems [shabakat difa' ardi]. Is the policy of obtaining arms from the two superpowers a commercial proposition or is there an agreement between the two to arm Jordan? What is the effect of this policy on your relations with Washington?

[Answer] Arms, whatever their source, become Arab arms in our hands and in the service of Arab causes. At present there is a good beginning in contacts we are carrying out with the Soviet Government in order to study the possibility of obtaining certain types of arms needed to meet shortages in certain fields.

We need arms in order to build our strength and to face the dangers confronting us. In this regard, we turn toward more than once source of armament. In the future we might not be satisfied with arms from just the two superpowers, but we would also be inclined to obtain them from European sources to a greater extent.

[Question] What is your comment on the possibility of the U.S. Congress refusing to supply Jordan with tanks?

[Answer] Whether it approves this or not is unimportant. What us important is that we obtain what we want and what suits us.

[Question] What is the truth about U.S. contacts with Jordan, of which only differences of views are depicted? Does the approval to sell U.S. weapons to Jordan mean a change in the U.S. attitude or in your attitude toward the Camp David agreements?

[Answer] In fact, there is nothing new and the relations are normal. Naturally, they have been affected by recent events. There is some lukewarmness. The question of tanks involves an old request. We have been told that there is willingness to look into the question of supplying Jordan with this type of tank. There are better types in the world. The matter is not so important. What is important is the timing of delivery. The whole matter involves a tank the first of which we will not obtain for 2 years. In other fields there is nothing political. In our last contact with the U.S. envoy who visited the area he said he brought nothing and asked for nothing.

[Question] But according to the U.S. envoy's statements, Jordan will join the negotiations in a few months time.

[Answer] In fact, I do not know where he got this statement from. Our stand has been firm and clear since 1967 and it still is. We cannot compromise over a single inch of Palestinian land or Palestinian rights. In any case, the question is whether Israel is prepared to withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories and Jerusalem. Is it prepared to recognize the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and their right to self-determination on their own soil?

The world understands this question and wants an answer to it. The question concerns a firm and not a tactical stand. Since the Rabat summit we have stood with the Arab brothers in the decision that the PLO is the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and that the Palestinians must be the major and basic party to any solution for the Palestinian problem. We do not accept having the Palestinian problem solved in their absence.

As for Israel, it is changing the situation on the land to its liking and is constantly defying the world and the United States. It is establishing settlements by relying on U.S. support. I see nothing new on this subject.

[Question] There are American attempts to exclude the Gulf area from the eastern area, that is, to separate the oil economy from the Arab-Israeli conflict. Can these attempts succeed, and how can they be prevented from succeeding?

[Answer] We must observe every situation. I do not think that our brothers in the Gulf are less enthusiastic or less committed to their national role.

[Question] In your opinion what are the reasons for increasing Saudi oil production despite the fact that Saudi Arabia linked the production increase to a new U.S. stand on the Middle East crisis?

[Answer] I think the Saudi brothers know the answer.

[Question] But as a confrontation state you are concerned with the Arab-Israeli conflict as well as with the oil weapon.

[Answer] I have seen nothing politically new. However, I would say with regard to the question of energy and oil that I wish the world would realize that the measures being taken are connected with the stand of some of us. There is often much confusion on this stand. I am not talking about Saudi Arabia in particular.

Jordan, for example, is suffering from the energy crisis and its effects and so are other parts of the Arab world.

[Question] Should serious U.S. contacts begin as preliminary to U.S. recognition of the PLO, what role would be left for Jordan in this case?

[Answer] I cannot comment on a situation that has not come about, but I can say that our stand is firm on the Palestinian problem. Our contacts with the Arab brothers are continuing. We believe in an effective Arab policy and an Arab stand that would take into consideration the nation's interest and cause and he would work in this direction.

[Question] Does the issuing of a new Security Council resolution mean paving the way to a new formula to solve the Middle east crisis or getting closer to the current negotiations?

[Answer] In my opinion, we should have waited for some time to prepare ourselves to submit a unified Arab stand after consulting with the world countries. In any case it all depends on the results.

[Question] There is confusion between considering the Palestinian people to be represented by the PLO, and the belief by some international quarters that Jordan is the party to negotiate for the West Bank. This gap is facilitating the task of the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations. What is your comment on this, and do you believe that it is possible to reach a consensus on a solution through Jordan?

[Answer] I cannot put the hands of the clock back. In view of the Rabat summit resolution defining the PLO's role and responsibilities, we are in a situation which we are obliged to preserve. With regard to what has happened in the area, matters have been confused as a result of the Egyptian leadership's decision to contact Israel directly through a visit to Jerusalem. At that time the Arab stand--to which the Palestinians were a party--was to go to Geneva with the world's approval in order to achieve peace. The United States itself accepted the idea and indicated that it felt that the Palestinians have a right in the Palestinian territories. There was also coordination and a joint U.S.-Soviet paper on the subject. New conditions then developed.

With regard to the method of solution, I do not think that the United States will go back after all the pledges it has given for implementation of what has been agreed upon so far. Israel is an occupier and is openly talking about its stand. What means does the United States have to bring pressure on Israel?

The United States is not qualified to solve this problem and has no right to discuss the affairs of the West Bank and Gaza. Egypt has no right to speak on their behalf. There is nothing in international law that gives it such right nor has it the capability to do so. The answer is to search for a new formula within the Arab capabilities and to go back to the roots of the matter and hold discussions with all the world--Europe, the Soviet Union and America.

[Question] Do you think an amendment of Resolution 242 would mean getting closer to the Camp David framework or moving away from it?

[Answer] We were not born yesterday. Resolution 242 was issued in 1967, and Jordan and Egypt accepted it on the basis of Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories. The resolution was supposed to be implemented within months. When you now ask the United States about the meaning of the Camp David framework it answers that it cannot make a new promise because it promised in the past and it did not fulfill. [as published]

[Question] What about the European initiative?

[Answer] Contacts are continuing. There is more concern in Europe than anywhere else. The framework of the political move is not far from what I talked about regarding Israeli withdrawal and giving the Palestinian people their rights. There is no program of action, but there are clear principles.

[Question] Palestinian-Jordanian relations are experiencing ups and downs. Sometimes there is reconciliation and other times there is strain. There is also talk about a visit by 'Arafat. How are the relations so far?

[Answer] Contacts are continuing and as far as we are concerned the objectives are clear. There is great hope in the dialog and in achieving positive results in the Palestinian-Jordanian dialog.

[Question] What about the delegation that came to Amman?

[Answer] We discussed several matters and exchanged views. There were no negotiations, just talks among the family.

[Question] Was the visit a prelude to 'Arafat's visit?

[Answer] Visits are continuing and a visit by 'Arafat is possible, but there is no set date.

[Question] Sometimes you talk about Resolution 242 and other times you go back to the 1947 partitioning resolution.

[Answer] Resolution 242 concerns the occupation of the land of certain Arab countries. Legally and internationally there is no partitioning resolution. The Arab stand must take all these factors into consideration. This is what I hope for and expect. Our first responsibility is to restore the land to its owners and people and to see that a referendum on self-determination be held under international supervision. Our responsibility is the same as that of any other Arab country. It is not important whether the land is restored to us [Jordan] or to others. This does not mean that the problem stops here. The problem existed before 1967 and before Resolution 242. Otherwise there would not have been a war.

[Question] It has been said that you have followed the Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon from the military operations room. In your opinion, how can the situation in southern Lebanon be dealt with?

[Answer] The situation can be dealt with only by solving the Lebanese crisis. I warned at the first Arab summit that Israel is moving toward control of the water resources. It diverted the Jordan River waters in 1967, and it is now exploiting the West Bank waters.

Unfortunately, our brothers in the south are the target of continued raids. We do not know how far this defiance will go. There is a bomb there that might explode and affect the whole area.

With regard to Lebanon, we had hoped that, despite all that has happened, there would be a Lebanese dialog to solve the problem that has erupted since 1958. Unfortunately, it appears that we are far from this goal and unable to find suitable formulas.

[Question] Do you intend to make a new effort in Lebanon after talk about a Jordanian-sponsored reconciliation conference has ceased to be heard?

[Answer] We have tried at every opportunity. The latest of these was at the Baghdad summit, where we noted the national importance of solving the Lebanese problem. But it appears that matters are making very slow progress in the best of circumstances.

[Question] Do you believe that the Lebanese arena is still suitable for bringing pressure on the U.S. stand?

[Answer] I believe that it is quite the contrary.

[Question] Did you try recently to contact former President Camille Sham'un and urge him to show moderation?

[Answer] In order to make our stand clear, first of all let me say I am for Lebanon's independence, integrity and sovereignty. Second, I am for Lebanese-Palestinian conciliation within the limits of the need to build Lebanon's strength. We have not held any contacts recently because many situations have changed.

[Question] Does the change in situations have any connection with Israel?

[Answer] You said that.

[Question] What about the participation of Jordanian forces in the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] following the withdrawal of the Saudi forces? Is this still possible?

[Answer] The idea was put forward and I am ready. But Lebanon does not need more guns and arms. What Lebanon needs is a political solution to its problem. But it appears that agreement has not yet seen the light. In any case, if the Lebanese reach a clear agreement then I am ready to participate in the ADF. But there will be no need then.

[Question] You have played a role in dealing with the issue of the disappearance of Imam Musa as-Sadr. How far have your contacts with the Libyan leadership progressed?

[Answer] The only result we have achieved is the assurance by the Libyan leadership that they know nothing about the Imam's fate and that he had left Libya. The Libyan leadership still adheres to what it said.

KUWAITI PAPER: HUSAYN POSTPONES REQUESTED AS-SADAT MEETING

LD140958 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0723 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait-AL-QABAS today reports that Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat has telephoned King Husayn of Jordan and asked for a meeting with him to discuss the situation in the Middle East. In an item from the Jordanian capital that AL-QABAS attributes to informed sources, it says that the Jordanian sovereign asked for postponement of the meeting--for which no date was set.

It adds that President as-Sadat is now trying to find a schism among the Arab countries that reject the Camp David agreements he signed with Israel and "to divert Jordan" from its declared official stand vis-a-vis these agreements and the self-rule scheme in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza strip.

BUTRUS COMMENTS ON REPORT ON SPECIAL UN ENVOY FOR SOUTH

NC141240 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 14 Aug 79 NC

[Text] REUTER reported today that UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim has decided to send a special envoy to Lebanon to deal with the situation in the south. REUTER added that the envoy might be Sir Ivor Richard, former head of the British Delegation to the United Nations.

Commenting on this report, Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus said that Lebanon has no objection to the idea of the United Nations sending a special envoy to the south, provided the UN Secretariat General is convinced that this would lead to the implementation of the UN and Security Council resolutions. Minister Butrus added: The report, as carried by some news agencies today, does not coincide with the facts. Lebanon has not asked the United Nations or the Secretariat General to send a special envoy, nor has it taken any initiative in this respect. It has asked the United Nations to insure the full implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions and has deliberated with it on the best ways and means to achieve this. It is up to the Security Council and the Secretariat General to adopt these ways and means.

Minister Butrus said that the idea of sending a special envoy had been suggested by the UN Secretariat General as part of its views during the current phase in order to facilitate action and implementation. He added: What is of interest to Lebanon is implementation. Lebanon has no objection to the idea of an envoy being sent from the UN Secretariat General if the Secretariat General is convinced that this would lead to implementation or to paving the way for implementation and would achieve the desired objective. Minister Butrus said: Needless to say, this measure, if adopted, in Lebanon's view cannot mean the abandonment of other measures. Lebanon's aim has been and will continue to be the complete implementation of the UN resolutions.

Minister Butrus concluded his statement by saying: So far, we have not received anything official and final from the Secretariat General about the special envoy or the task that would be entrusted to him and the method of his work.

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES REPORTS ON 14 AUG ISRAELI INCURSION

NC150858 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 15 Aug 79 NC

[Text] This morning, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss received reports on the new Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon last night. He also was briefed by the security commanders on the security situation in Beirut.

An Israeli force penetrated deep into the southern coastal area and attacked the area adjacent to 'Adlun near Tyre. Israel claimed that its operation was successful and resulted in the killing of eight persons in the area of the attack.

Cautious calm has prevailed in Beirut port since dawn today following yesterday's incidents. Sniper fire has been reported in Riyad as-Sulh Square. An army unit is tackling the tension prevailing in Furn ash-Shubbak following the killing of Mitri Kharmah yesterday. The assailant has been arrested and measures have been adopted to forestall any complications.

Israeli, Militia Shelling

NC142221 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 14 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Concerning the military situation in the south, latest reports state that the Tyre area, particularly Al-Buss and the nearby orchards in Ar-Rashidiyah, have come under intense Israeli shelling. Earlier information had stated that the town of Marj 'Uyun had come under artillery shelling, which was immediately followed by similar shelling by the militias.

BOMBARDMENT CONTINUES; SARKIS MEETS WITH AL-HUSS 15 AUG

NC151030 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 15 Aug 79 NC

[Excerpts] The correspondent of the NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY in the south reports that Israeli artillery has been bombarding Tyre and its outskirts since 1000 today and that shells have fallen in the port area, Al-Buss and in Ar-Rashidiyah refugee camp. The Israeli bombardment began at 0600 today against Ra's al-'Ayn and Qalaylah.

Meanwhile, President Ilyas Sarkis is following up the developments in the south and in the capital. At 1145 today, President Sarkis held a meeting attended by Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss and Army Commander Gen Victor Khuri at which they reviewed the general situation, particularly the security situation. The meeting is still in progress.

EAST BEIRUT TENSE; PALESTINIANS SET UP TWO POSITIONS

NC141605 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 14 Aug 79 NC

[Text] After a night of intensive sniper and rocket fire on a number of peaceful quarters in the eastern area of Beirut by the Deterrent Forces and Palestinian positions in the western area, caution prevailed in the eastern area today. The Voice of Lebanon reporter has reported that about 200 Palestinian Liberation Army men set up positions in the Al-'Azariyah and Al-'Usaylah buildings in the heart of Beirut today. In Al-'Usaylah building, they have set up two (BD) launchers, three 14.63mm automatic guns, one 23mm antiarmor gun, one 40mm antiarmor gun and two DSHK guns. In Al-'Azariyah building, the Palestinians established four antiarmor guns--two 23mm and two 40mm--and three DSHK guns.

It has been reported that two 82mm mortar shells fired from Al-Khandaq al-Ghamiq have fallen on the Gendarmerie post near the electricity authority.

Tension prevailed in Furn ash-Shubbak area this afternoon after an incident in which Mitri Kharmah was killed. It has been learned that the killer, Jack Sayigh, has been arrested. The army has cut off the Furn ash-Shubbak road to forestall any further complications.

AL-HUSS, SECURITY DIRECTOR DISCUSS TENSION IN BEIRUT

NC141210 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 14 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss today met with Internal Security Forces Director Staff Brig Gen Ahmad al-Haj. They reviewed developments in the internal security situation and the measures taken to deal with the tense security situation that erupted in some areas of the capital and suburbs yesterday.

Dr al-Huss then met with the PLO permanent UN delegate, Basil 'Aql. They reviewed the current developments, particularly in the south.

ROMANIAN PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU CONTINUES VISIT

Visit to Al-Qunaytirah

JN141135 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 14 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--This morning His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad accompanied President Nicolae Ceausescu on a visit to the city of Al-Qunaytirah. They were accompanied by members of the Romanian delegation, head of the escort mission Jamil Shayya, the ambassador of the Syrian Arab Republic in Bucharest and the Romanian abassador in Damascus.

The two presidents made a tour of the city during which President Ceausescu saw the deliberate and premeditated destruction inflicted on the city by the racist Zionists. At the end of the visit, the two presidents were accorded a cordial sendoff from the city. At 1600 today, official talks will be held under the chairmanship of the two presidents.

Prime Minister Meets Counterpart

JN141456 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 14 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi met with Romanian First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea at 1130 today. The discussion dealt with the talks being conducted by the Romanian delegation and the meeting held between the Syrian and Romanian sides, which center on issues relating to economic and technical cooperation between the two friendly states and ways to develop bilateral relations in all fields.

During the meeting, the two sides affirmed the significance of Al-Asad's and Ceausescu's meetings in Damascus, which express the deep bonds of friendship between the two states. They also affirmed that these meetings will contribute effectively to strenthening bases of cooperation.

Al-Asad-Ceausescu Talks

JN142020 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 14 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Official talks between the Syrian side headed by President Hafiz Al-Asad and the Romanian side headed by President Nicolae Ceausescu began in the presidential palace at 1615 today. The following participated in the talks on the Syrian side: Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs Jamil Shayya, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Dr Muhammad al'Imadi, Industry Minister Shutaywi Sayfu, Minister of State for Planning Affairs George Huraniyah, Assistant Oil and Natural Resources Minister Dr Nadir an-Nabulsi and Syrian Ambassador in Bucharest Walid Al-Mu'allim.

On the Romanian side the following participated in the talks: Mrs Elena Ceausescu, member of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] Politburo; Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Ion Nicolae, first deputy prime minister for foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Constantin Mattei, adviser to the president; Enache Sirbu, chief of the Directorate for Land Improvement in the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry; (Adrian Sika), deputy minister of chemical industry; and Emilian Manciur, Romanian ambassador in Damascus.

Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Nicolae Ceausescu reviewed the achievements brought about recently in Syria and Romania. They also reviewed relations between the two countries, the big strides taken in the fields of cooperation and ways to continue them.

The two presidents also reviewed the situation in the Middle East. In this connection, President Ceausescu outlined Romania's viewpoint regarding the road that will lead to a just and comprehensive peace. He stressed the need for Israel's total withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and for recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights, including their right to self-determination and establishment of their independent state.

President Hafiz al-Asad explained in detail the Syrian viewpoint. He pointed out the extent of the harm done by the Camp David accords and their effect on the issue of peace in the area. He also outlined the obstacles created by these accords on the road to peace. He affirmed the Arab nation's determination to bring about just and comprehensive peace in a manner that safeguards dignity and leads to the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the usurped Arab rights.

The review of the two presidents also dealt with international issues of common interest.

Economic Talks

JN142023 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 14 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi has met with Romanian First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea. The meeting was attended by the Romanian assistant trade minister, the Romanian commercial attache in Damascus and the director of international relations and organizations in the Economy Ministry.

A review was made of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries, trade relations and the ways to promote cooperation by increasing trade exchanges in their mutual interest.

NURALLAH APPOINTED ARAB BOYCOTT COMMISSIONER GENERAL

JN150938 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0852 GMT 15 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 15 August--TISHRIN reports here today that former Syrian Finance Minister Dr Nurallah Nurallah has been apointed as commissioner general of the Arab Boycott of Israel Bureau. It will be recalled that Dr Nurallah occupies the post of adviser to the Arab League secretary general for boycott affairs.

ALGERIA

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS RESUMED WITH MAURITANIA

LD141156 Algiers APS in English 1033 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, 14 Aug (APS)--The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania decided to resume diplomatic relations, it was officially announced here today.

Ambassadors respectively to Nouakchott and Algiers will be exchanged in the near future.

The two countries are pleased to resume the normal course of their brotherly bonds, good-neighbourl, relations and friendly cooperation.

U.S. REPRESENTATIVE SOLARZ ARRIVES 14 AUG

LD150952 Algiers Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Mr Stephen Solarz, chairman of the African subcommittee of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, arrived early yesterday evening in Algiers. Mr Solarz (?had just been) in Nouakchott at the head of a U.S. Senate delegation and will be having talks from tomorrow with Algerian officials in the light of latest developments in the Western Sahara situation.

LIBYA

POLISARIO, SAHARAN LEADERS ARRIVE FOR TALKS

LD141834 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli--The secretary general of the POLISARIO, Mchammed Abdul Aziz, arrived in Tripoli this evening for talks on the latest situation in the Sahara, following the signing of the agreement with Mauritania. The prime minister of the Sahran Democratic Arab Republic, Mohamed Lamine, also arrived in Tripoli.

The secretary general emphasized to JANA the appreciation and respect of all revolutionaries in the world for the First of September Revolution, because of its courageous and consistent stand toward the cause of mankind and freedom, its opposition to imperialism and the enemies of peoples and its absolute support for the national liberation movements that are struggling for freedom and dignity.

They were welcomed at the airport by a representative of the Arab liaison office and the head of the POLISARIO office in Tripoli.

JANA: U.S. SECRETLY PLANS TO DROP SUPPORT FOR AS-SADAT

LD141118 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Washington--"He is not required to stay any longer"--this is the expression which has been repeated more than once in American White House circles in the past week. What this refers to is the vanquished Egyptian president himself.

Information that has leaked from some of those who are close to the White House says that the American intelligence service in actually busy, with President Carter's authorization, searching for a new agent in place of the vanquished to implement the remainder of the [words indistinct] American plan against the Arab nation.

This information underlines the disappointment that is sweeping the American administration after it has lost its gamble on the vanquished as a trump card in the region for implementing its plot against the Arab cause.

The United States based its calculations on the expectation that the Arab leaders would flock to the White House to offer their support for its schemes after the Egyptian President had signed his document of surrender to the enemy and accepted its conditions, which the Arabs have continuously rejected, having condemned in advance any who are inclined to accept it. The United States was encouraged in its reliance on indications to this effect by the vanquished president's suggestion that he represented the center of gravity and the magnetic pole of the Arab region and that all the Arabs would follow him to the White House expressing fealty for his treachery and his signatures of liquidation.

The information, described as "top secret," stresses that the American administration is convinced that these claims by the vanquished were no more than hallucinations, which he used to repeat to his friend Kissinger after the vanquished had had his daily dose of cannabis.

The information adds that what has increased the conviction of the American administration that it has actually backed a losing donkey is this categorical rejection with which the Arab people have confronted all American schemes for which the vanquished was their tool, a rejection which has turned into a comprehensive and total boycott of the vanquished Egyptian president which is represented by the expulsion of the Egyptian regime from the Arab League--which has moved from the Egyptian capital to Tunis--and also by the suspension of Egypt's membership of all Arab organizations and the possible suspension of its membership of other international organizations including the organization of nonalined states.

This information, which has been obtained from a source close to the White House, notes that the European countries do not share the U.S. policy in the Arab region nor its feeble dependence on the Egyptian president to implement its policy. Hence, a feeling of caution prevails throughout the American administration, which is strengthened by an intention not to gamble with American interests in the Arab region for the sake of the vanquished Egyptian president, who, it has been proved, holds no weight or appeal, as he claimed, and subsequently will not be able to draw in the Arabs behind him.

This information finally concludes that to find an alternative for "As-Sadat" has recently become the most urgent preoccupation of the American administration.

MAURITANIA

ALGERIAN SPECIAL ENVOY IBRAHIMI ARRIVES 14 AUG

LD141152 Algiers APS in English 1032 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Nouakchott, 14 Aug 79 (APS)--Dr. Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, POLITBURO member, minister councellor to the president and chairman of the audit bureau, arrived Tuesday in Nouakchott.

In a short statement upon arrival Dr Ibrahimi said, "I am bearing a message of brotherhood and peace to the Mauritanian Government and people."

President Chadli's special envoy added that he will have talks with Mauritanian officials on "the particularly delicate situation" presently gone through by the Arab Maghreb (west).

NEWS AGENCY COMMENTS ON OCCUPATION OF DAKHLA

LD142350 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[MAURITANIAN NEWS AGENCY commentary]

[Text] In his speech to the nation yesterday, Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Heydalla, the first deputy chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and prime minister, affirmed that the Moroccan forces' occupation of the town of Dakhla is considered by Mauritania as aggression against its interim administration. The occupation of Dakhla was, truthfully, a hasty and hostile action. It is a challenge to the will of the region's people, and it also defies international public opinion which, more than at any time before, has begun to feel optimistic about stability returning to the area after the fierce struggle.

Truly, the Moroccan Kingdom has surprised us by this blatant action, which hinders peace and amity in the area and places obstacles in the way of good intentions. Mauritania embarked on its peaceful action quite clearly. It had informed all sides concerned of its peaceful steps. The Moroccan Kingdom had been among the first to be informed of this. The prime minister traveled to Morocco personally to provide details.

If the Moroccan Kingdom expressed readiness to continue fraternity and cooperation with our country before and after the visit of the prime minister, it exposed its good intentions to doubt when it suddenly occupied by force the town of Dakhla, which comes under our provisional administration. Violating Mauritania's sanctity by raising the Moroccan flag over the flag of the interim Mauritanian administration in full view of all is considered a serious violation of good neighborliness and threatens to break the ties of fraternity.

As Mauritania does not practice a blind and hasty policy, it did not meet this action, which had been denounced by the entire world, by retaliating in kind. Quite easily, it declared that it will withdraw on 15 August; that is, tomorrow, from Tiris el Gharbia, for the sake of safeguarding its dignity, sovereignty and peace in the area. If this has indicated anything, it indicates wisdom and depth of vision and fulfillment of the pledge.

Mauritania has countered the occupation of Dakhla, which is not based on any right or law and which makes Mauritania unable to fulfill its undertakings in the Tiris el Gharbia region, undertakings by which it was committed to the international community, by self-restraint so that this acute tension will not intensify and so that the tender branch of peace will not wilt and wither. While the advocates of peace created a favorable atmosphere for it and began its implementation, there are, regrettably, others who behave in a way that does not encourage the search for comprehensive peace.

Faced with this situation, Mauritania has called on all international bodies to shoulder their responsibilities in full.

It also called on friendly and fraternal states to assist it in protecting its territorial sovereignty and independence in the framework of its internationally recognized borders. Mauritania made this appeal only after it had asked the Moroccan forces to withdraw immediately from its national soil. The withdrawal decision, which was announced by the Moroccan Kingdom itself but has not so far been implemented, was very appropriate and wise. But being obstructive cannot serve the states or the people of the area. It can only make things worse and render the problem more complex, particularly after a straightforward way to solution has been found.

We have declared to the world that we want peace and want to make a complete departure from war. We also declared that we do not want to quit one war in order to engage in another. We continued our action on this line quite sincerely and responsibly. Each side, therefore, should play its required role or let others follow their own line. The vital forces in the country proclaimed to the national-leadership--via processions and petitions of support--for the peace agreement, that they are fully ready to defend Mauritania to the last drop of blood and they are united to repel the enemies and foil their maneuvers.

We have shouldered our responsibility; and we have followed the clear line to peace. Our hope is that all the others will follow this line for the sake of understanding and fraternity and out of respect for the aspirations of the people.

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES U.S. CONGRESSMAN SOLARZ

LD141328 Rabat MAP in English 1219 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Nouakchott, Aug 14 (MAP)--Stephen Solarz, New York's deputy [title as received] met here Monday with Mauritanian prime minister, Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Heydalla.

Solarz indicated to newsmen that he came to get informed of the latest development of the situation in the northwest African region.

Mauritanian foreign affairs minister, Ahmedou Ould Abdallah, attended the meeting. We recall that the American senator [as received] had previously undertaken a visit to Morocco at the head of a U.S. delegation.

MOROCCO

HASSAN WELCOMES UNIFICATION OF NORTH, SOUTH

LD142034 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Address by Morocco's King Hassan II at a ceremony at the Royal Palace in Rabat to 360 representatives of Dakhla and Rio de Oro who are present to renew the allegiance of their people to the king--live]

[Excerpts] My loyal nationals, inhabitants of the province of Rio de Oro; my dear people: We meet you today to receive the allegiance [document naming tribes expressing allegiance to the king]. We will protect and preserve it as the most valuable trust. From today onward one of our duties is to protect your safety and preserve your security and endeavor always to bring you prosperity. We welcome you, my children, in your homeland. We thank Almighty God for uniting the south with the north.

On this occasion and during the month of Ramadan we address those who are hostile to us and say to them: We realize that most of you are from Mauritania. You are aware, just a as we are aware, that Mauritania is in trouble and is in need of all its sons for planning and for achievements. Rectify your mistake. Return to your country. Your country is Mauritania, which is our friend. What is bad for it is bad for us and what is good for us is good for it. Go back to your homeland. Your homeland is in need of you today more than ever before for general reconciliation, in need of all its sons and all its resources.

Our retrieval of Dakhla, the part which we retrieved, required from all us--not from one man or a single individual, because anyone who claims this would be lying to himself and history--it required from all the Moroccans, whether civilians or military, and it required from you, too, sons of the governorate of Dakhla, great efforts and patience.

LE MONDE Report

LD141529 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Aug 79 pp 1, 5 LD

[Bernard Guetta dispatch: "The Crisis in the West Sahara"]

[Excerpts] Rabat--Rooms have beerf booked in a deluxe hotel in the capital for tribal representatives. The chiefs' tents have been errected near the Royal Palace with all the ostentation dear to the Moroccan throne. Everything is ready this Monday 13 August for the "ceremony of allegiance" of the population of the former Mauritanian Sahara to the king of Morocco. The sovereign, who was taken by surprise last week by the announcement of the signing of the Algiers agreements and Nouakchott's defection, has not been long in responding. "At the population's request" he sent four of his ministers of Dakhla, the capital of Tiris el Gharbia, last Saturday.

Perched on a dilapidated truck, local leaders read speeches which were approved by Interior Minister and Moroccan delegation chief Basri before making his own speech. "The international and national press," he said, "have reported the demonstration of loyalty to the glorious Alawite throne which you organized immediately after his majesty, on learning of the Mauritanian Government's decision to abandon the region, declared that he would not allow the enemies of Islam and Arabism to occupy this land whose Moroccan character has always been upheld by its inhabitants.

"This delegation," the minister continued, "has come to investigate your immediate needs so that the Royal Army and Moroccan administration can work tirelessly to raise this region to the level of progress and prsperity reached by the kingdom's northern provinces. We will inform his majesty the king of the wish expressed by one of the people's representatives, Mohamed Fadal Samlali, who asked that a delegation representing you should go to Rabat to renew the oath of allegiance which your ancestors swore to the Alawite dynasty and which has never been broken since."

Outside their barracks the Nouakchott soldiers just had time to say that they had received no order to evacuate before their officers told them to be quiet. Some young people from the city raised the Moroccan flag on the building from which the Mauritanian prefect was courteously evicted on Thursday after demonstrations.

Without deploying any troops Morocco has, without much effort, insured "popular justification" for becoming protector and overlord of Tiris el Gharbia which the Nouakchott government did not have time--even if it still wanted to after the warnings given to its prime minister in Rabat on Friday--to hand over to the POLISARIO. Mauritania, which was a hesitant and cumbersome ally, is now out of the picture.

The POLISARIO is continuing its raids but they will not inconvenience Morocco any more or less than before. In short, the ball is now in Algeria's court and Algeria is the only interlocutor Rabat wants; and Rabat now prefers to talk of "Libyan mercenaries" rather than "Algerian mercenaries" when referring to the guerrillas.

It now remains to be seen whether the legal and political form the "allegiance" has taken will leave the door open for negotiations some time in the future or whether it is a simple case of annexation. The Moroccan press has already made its choice by putting forward all the arguments justifying "reunion with the motherland." However, officials have so far avoided terms which imply Tiris el Gharbia's integration into the kingdom's territory. In this connection a minister who is closely involved with the affair asked us "why should the international court in The Hague not be asked to give its ruling on the legal consequences of the basis of its ruling?" However, he added "nothing can be decided before his majesty has had talks with representatives of the population.

Provincial Governors Appointed

LD150312 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Summary] At a ceremony tonight to renew allegiance to King Hassan II the Moroccan sovereign named (Cherif Dlimi) as the new governor of Rio de Oro Province. His majesty also appointed (Abdullah al-Khattab) as the new governor of Boujdour Province.

MAURITANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ABDALLAH ARRIVES 14 AUG

LD141048 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Rabat--Ahmedou Ould Abdallah, the Mauritanian foreign minister, arrived in Morocco last night, accompanied by the Mauritanian ambassador in Rabat.

In a press statement, the Mauritanian foreign minister said that he had come to Morocco within the framework of current negotiations between the two countries.

LE MATIN VIEWS MAURITANIAN STANCE ON SAHARA

LD141355 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 5 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Ahmed Alaoui editorial: "The Sahara Is Not Negotiable"]

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II addressed the nation on Thursday 2 August to explain Morocco's position following the statements by the Mauritanian prime minister on Mauritania's withdrawal from Tiris el Gharbia and the decision to hand this territory over to the Algiers mercenaries.

His majesty the king spoke in a serene and calm but at the same time serious and firm tone and reaffirmed Morocco's immutable stance on the irreversible recovery of the Saharan provinces.

The sovereign based his explanation on two main arguments:

1--Mauritania does not have the right to disregard the agreements signed with Morocco; and

2--For Morocco, the Sahara remains a legacy which is not negotiable.

As regards the first point it must be remembered that the liberation of the Saharan provinces and their decolonization was the result of constant action on the military, diplomatic and political planes by Morocco and Morocco alone since, long before Mauritania gained independence, Morocco raised the problem of its sovereign rights over the Western Sahara in international bodies.

Morocco formed a united front with Mauritania in international bodies and before the International Court of Justice [ICJ] for political and historical reasons. It was His Majesty King Hassan II who, at his own initiative, asked the ICJ in The Hague to determine the Saharan provinces' legal status when they were colonized by Spain.

It is also important to remember that until this colonization, Morocco and Mauritania formed one country--a political entity with the same sovereignity and the same allegiance to the sultan of Morocco. It was the military occupation of this region which broke up this unit and led to the creation of a new entity: Mauritania. Therefore it was only natural that the Sahara which formed part of this unit should be developed to the two parties.

Other important details in the ICJ's ruling are worth noting. Indeed the court recognized that, at the time of colonization, there were legal ties of allegiance between the sultan of Morocco and the tribes living in the West Saharan territory; as regards Mauritania, the court recognized the existence of "rights" including certain land rights forming a legal link between the Sahara and the Mauritanian entity.

In its ruling the ICJ destinguishes between the ties uniting the territory with Morocco and those which link it to the Mauritanian entity and the reason why the court refers to a Mauritanian entity is that it believes it formed part of a bigger entity stretching from the Mediterranean to Senegal and having the same sovereignty and allegiance.

It is also important to point out that under Muslim law allegiance is not based on land but on personal ties between the inhabitants and the sovereign, between the faithful and the commander of the faithful. In the Islamic world land is secondary and it is men which count. This is bound to be the case for obvious reasons: The land in the Islamic world is often poor and consists of desert and the inhabitants are often nomads, especially in the Sahara. Therefore it is important to view this allegiance in the Western sense of the term particularly since ties of sovereignty in Europe, until the end of the central empires, were based on the allegiance due to feudal overlords. Therefore Morocco's sovereignty over the whole Sahara was recognized in the ICJ ruling.

We must also point out that it was thanks to the Green March that the Madrid agreement was signed and that decolonization was achieved and that it was only afterward that a section of the Sahara was retroceded to Mauritania.

Therefore Mauritania has both a moral and a legal obligation to Morocco according to which the beneficiary of this cession has obligations toward the cessionary and cannot unilaterally cede the territory to a third party.

The second point is equally important. Following attacks by Algiers and its mercenaries a mutual aid agreement was signed on 13 May 1977 by Morocco and Mauritania and under the terms of this agreement the two countries promise to help each other defend their independence and territorial integrity, in other words their Saharan provinces.

This is a reciprocal pledge based on the 14 April 1976 convention relating to the state border drawn between the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the Kingdom of Morocco. Therefore it is quite clear that there cannot be another state between Morocco and Mauritania.

These documents impose obligations on both sides and the agreements cannot be questioned or unilaterally violated since any violation would undermine the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the other side. International agreements always take precedence over internal laws and a change of regime in no way implies a revocation of these agreements.

From the purely legal viewpoint Mauritania does not legally and morally have the right to cede these territories to a third party and especially not to Morocco's enemies. Consequently, if Mauritania is incapable of exercising its sovereignty over Tiris el Gharbia it is free to withdraw provided it gives back to Morocco the section of the Sahara which Morocco retroceded to it.

Furthermore Morocco is entitled to release itself from its obligations to Mauritania if Mauritania hands the Sahara over to the mercenaries, in other words to Algeria. Morocco will therefore resume its freedom of action and will assume Mauritania's role in its section of the Sahara since not only its territorial integrity but also its security depends on this.

As His Majesty King Hassan II has affirmed: "For us Moroccans the Sahara remains a legacy which cannot be negotiated. This applies not only to our provinces but to the entire territory which forms a whole and is not only not negotiable but untransferrable."

SUDAN

13 AUG PRESS COMMENTS ON DOMESTIC SITUATION

JN131318 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum--Press reports today have stressed that the dismissal of Abu al-Qasim Muhammad Ibrahim, Sudanese first vice president and SSU secretary general, took place after student and labor strikes escalated, has seriously threatening Numayri's regime.

The reports expect that Numayri will relieve other top ranking officials of their posts in an attempt to curb the turmoil which has been described as a comprehensive upheaval.

In a dispatch from Sudan, the newspaper AN-NAHAR reported that Abu al-Qasim Muhammad Ibrahim ended a visit to Cairo last Monday and said that he is an enthusiastic supporter of traitor As-Sadat.

Quoting Arab sources, AN-NAHAR says that the Sudanese first vice president's dismissal has no connection with his enthusiasm for the Egyptian course. It comes within the framework of changes President Numayri is carrying out as a result of the deteriorating economic situation.

The newspaper AS-SAFIR also reported that the Sudanese upheaval was the result of differences within government circles because Abu al-Qasim unilaterally adopted measures on wages and agriculture, contrary to President Numayri's directives. This compounded the deteriorating economic situation in Sudan.

WESTERN SAHARA

FOREIGN MINISTER BRAHIM ON INTERNATIONAL ROLE IN SAHARA

LD141830 Algiers APS in English 1537 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Paris, 14 Aug (APS)--"Through his aggressive attitude, Hassan II prevents from finding (?out) political and peaceful solutions and left no choice but to military respect. The POLISARIO Front, in self-defence, will intensify military operations the farthest and the hardest possible within the Moroccan territory itself and in the Saharan parts now occupied by Morocco," Mr Hakim Brahim, foreign minister of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic declared here today at a news conference.

Mr Brahim said that the peace-agreement signed with Mauritania on August 5 was part of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU)'s recommendations and subsequently will help the international organizations in their search for a definitive peace in view of the Saharan people's legitmate right to recover sovereignty.

He added that after the rebellion of the Moroccan Government against Africa in Monrovia summit, Morocco now tries to hamper--through violence and threats--the brotherly understanding between Mauritania and the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic. The bellicose action led recently by the Moroccan Government in the part of our country now occupied by Mauritania, Mr Brahim said, is an inadmissible attempt against the Saharan Republic and the sovereign will of Mauritania. It is an escalation of the war of extermination and a direct aggression on Mauritania since it will withdraw from the area only after the complete implementation of the accord signed in Algiers.

Mr Hakim Brahim called on the organisations and states to put in check the criminal will of the Moroccan Government. "It is the duty of states and international organisations to support the POLISARIO Front and Mauritania in their will to reestablish peace and stability in their countries," he said.

The escalation of war decided by Hassan II may lead to the internationalization of the conflict, Mr Brahim said and recalled the losses inflicted on the Moroccan troops at Bir Enzaran--then invited the journalists to go to the Sahara and meet with the Moroccan prisoners.

Answering a question on the so-called "ceremony of allegiance," organised by the Moroccan regime, Mr Brahim said: "Since 1975, we have been used to Hassan II's scenarios directed towards the Moroccan opinion. This (the ceremony) is also a new attempt to create a fait accompli in Western Sahara. The king should however learn his past failures where such scenarios lead him."

On France's position, Mr Brahim said: "We wish that it will help in reestablishing peace in the area."

Answering another question on the attitude of the United States, the minister stated "the transfer to Shaba of Moroccan troops in American planes cannot but arouse concern."

Finally, Mr Brahim recalled that Spain's responsibility remained engaged and indicated that "the United Nations organization has to watch over the decolonization of Western Sahara."

POLISARIO REPORTS ON 10 AUG GARRISON ATTACK

LD130858 Algiers Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The POLISARIO announced last night that on 10 August it carried out a large-scale attack against the Lebouriate garrison in the south of [word indistinct] during which 92 Moroccan soldiers were killed; 72 others, including the garrison commander, were wounded and 10 soldiers were taken prisoner. According to a Saharan Defense Ministry communique, the attack also resulted in the destruction of 10 Moroccan Army tanks and 7 armoured vehicles.

In a comment on this military operation, the communique states that, (?spurred) by fierce determination, the Saharan people are heroically continuing their fight for national liberation, for the full attainment of national sovereignty and the establishment of a just and [word indistinct] peace based on the respect of national independence and territorial integrity of the Saharan republic.

Meanwhile, 61 Mauitanian prisoners were released yesterday by POLISARIO, which (?handed them) to the Mauritanian military authorities. These prisoners, whose forthcoming release had already been announced, were captured during the attack on Tichla on 12 July.

ARMY ATTACKS MOROCCAN FORCES IN BIR ENZARAN 11 AUG

LD132206 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpt] The Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] Ministry of Information gave details today about the attack which the fighters of the Saharan People's Liberation Army launched on the garrison of Bir Enzaran on 11 August.

A statement issued by the SDAR Ministry of Information stated that about two battalions of the Moroccan forces of occupation were wiped out, and 175 soldiers were taken prisoner, including a captain, three lieutenants and several warrant officers. All the equipment and military hardware were seized and the garrison was totally destroyed.

The Saharan statement pointed out that this attack resulted in the killing of more than 400 soldiers, including a number of officers and warrant officers and in the wounding of more than 300 others. Large quantities of military equipment, including trucks and vehicles, such as landrovers, armored vehicles and heavy guns of various calibers were destroyed. Large quantities of military equipment, including a number of vehicles, guns and machineguns, were seized.

ANDREW YOUNG'S MEETING WITH PLO REPRESENTATIVE PROTESTED

TA141113 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 14 Aug 79 TA

[Text] Israel has submitted a letter of protest to the United States over the fact that its UN ambassador met with the PLO UN observer. Israel expressed its deep regret that this happened.

Ambassador Andrew Young met with observer Zuhdi at-Tarazi at the home of the Kuwaiti UN ambassador and they discussed the upcoming Security Council session on the Palestinian issue.

The Israeli Cabinet says that the meeting contradicted the U.S. administration's commitments and its repeated declarations that it would not recognize the PLO or negotiate with it as long as the PLO does not recognize Israel's right to exist and as long as it does not accept Resolutions 242 and 338.

Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has sent the protest to the U.S. secretary of state through the ambassador to Washington, Efrayim 'Evron. The announcement on the letter was made this morning by the acting director general of the Foreign Ministry, Hanan Bar-on, to the U.S. Embassy charge d'affaires ad interim, Mr Viets.

Meanwhile, the UN PLO observer has confirmed to a REUTER correspondent that only niceties were exchanged during their meeting. According to At-Tarazi, the U.S. ambassador has refused to discuss the Palestinian problem in all their meetings.

Young Interview

TA141955 Jerusalem Domestic Television in Hebrew 1900 GMT 14 Aug 79 TA

[Correspondent Dan Shilon's videotaped interview with U.S. ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young on 14 August in New York--questions and answers in English]

[Text] [Question] Mr Ambassador, was your meeting with the PLO representative at the UN just a coincidence?

[Answer] It was not quite just a coincidence. It was a meeting that I had told the ambassador to Kuwait that I would drop by his house at a certain time. [sentence as heard] And he had been having a great deal of difficulty in trying to postpone a meeting of the Security Council. I was to be chairman, president, of the Security Council for the month of August, and I really felt it was not in the interest of the United States, or Israel or the Arab world to have any confrontation over the Palestinian question at this time. And I asked the Arab group if they would help to postpone the meeting. The ambassador said that he just could not do that, but I would have to ask Mr at-Tarazi myself. I said, well, I wish you'd try but I will stop by your house and, if you do not have any luck, maybe, you know, I will.

[Question] Do you define it as an official meeting?

[Answer] I was not in any way instructed by my government to do it. In fact, my government knew nothing about it.

[Question] Not even after the meeting?

[Answer] I informed them later, but in informing them I informed them that it was an inadvertent meeting.

That was not quite true. It was an official reply which they did not raise any questions about. But in talking with Ambassador Blum and in reading what Ambassador 'Evron said in response to our official communications, I wanted to make sure that the Israeli Government and the Israeli ambassador here did not think that I was lying to him. And so, I went to him and I deliberately wanted him to know the whole truth, simply becuase I think right now the most important thing between our countries is trust and credibility. And while I might shade the truth officially with the bureaucrats of my government to keep down any trouble--and I do not think it caused any trouble--I did not want the Israeli ambassador to think that I was misleading him in any way.

[Question] There are voices in Israel, some of them are official voices, that say there is a shift in the American policy toward the Palestinian question. Can you assess [as heard] on it?

[Answer] Well, I do not know that there is and I think that whatever happens on this question is a decision being made in Washington. I have deliberately kept myself out of that and would not have been in this at all had it not been my responsibility to organize the procedural work of the Security Council for the month of August.

[Question] But are there any informal talks or informal dialogs between the United States and the PLO?

[Answer] No, there are none to my knowledge. There are certainly indirect talks going on with lots of other people. We get reports from the Arab group that the PLO are ready to accept Resolution 242 and we get pleas from the moderate Arabs. [end recording]

Blum Interview

TA141643 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 14 Aug 79 TA

[Interview with Israel's UN Ambassador Yehuda Blum by Ud Gundar on the former's meeting with U.S. UN Ambassador Andrew Young; time and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Blum] Of course, I made it clear to Ambassador Young that such a coincidence is most strange and it is difficult to assume that the public at large will give credibility to such a version. It is also difficult to assume that the public at large will give credibility to such a version. It is also difficult to assume that the public at large will give credibility to such a version. It is also difficult to assume that the gentlemen who met there only talked about the weather.

[Question] Professor Blum, perhaps in the wake of the 90-minute talk between you and Ambassador Young you could tell us what your impressions were of the reasons he gave you?

[Answer] I already mentioned that, with all courtesy that is customary at meetings of this kind, I tried to make it clear--and I hope that I succeeded in making it clear to Ambassador Young--that this version would be barely believable. Naturally, in the course of the talk I reminded him of the commitments the United States had made regarding this whole issue, not only in 1975 when we signed the second Sinai interim agreement with the Egyptians, but also concurrently with the signing of the peace treaty in Washington in March this year.

[Question] What reaction did these reminders evoke?

[Answer] As I said, the talk had been quite encompassing and we reviewed many questions that have come up in the relations between the two countries and the two delegations in recent months and, within the framework of this broad talk, I of course also made clear to him our detailed position on this specific issue.

[Question] A last question, Professor Blum: In diplomatic parlance there are various terms to describe the atmosphere in the working talks of the sort you had with Ambassador Young. How would you describe the atmosphere in the talk between you two?

[Answer] Well, you see, the relations between Ambassador Young and myself are not merely official. My family has hosted Ambassador Young and his family, and we have been hosted by them. My children participated in a birthday party for Ambassador's Young's son, whose name was also involved in this latest affair. In other words, the relations between us are open relations, that is, we can talk quite candidly and this is what we did. To sum up, I can say, if I may use diplomatic jargon, that the talk was useful because of its candidness.

YADIN GIVES NEWS CONFERENCE PRIOR TO WASHINGTON TRIP

TA141817 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1605 GMT 14 Aug 79 TA

[News conference by Israeli Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin at Bet Agron in Jerusalem, moderated by Yesha'yahu Ben-Porat--live]

[Excerpts] [Ben-Porat] Good evening, Mr Yadin.

[Yadin] Good evening.

[Ben-Porat] You are taking off for the United States tomorrow morning primarily to conduct an information campaign. I would like to ask you to give us a kind of a general rehearsal in anticipation of your appearances in the United States. Of course, I do not want you to give us a lecture, but perhaps you could reveal the key reasonings you intend to propound to your listeners in the United States.

[Answer] Well, this is a little difficult because what is planned for the United States--sometimes this involves an hour-long lecture to the foreign affairs association--are serious background talks with the editorial boards of the New York TIMES and TIME magazine and an Issues and Answers program on ABC television on Sunday--a kind of "meet the press" program--which will also last an hour. But, in brief, there are actually three principal issues on which I would like to explain our positions to those bodies. Actually, they involve the two components of the peace agreement.

One has to do with the Sinai issue. I want to explain exactly why we think that the United States has really not fulfilled its commitment; namely, to establish a multinational force in case the United States is unable...or let us say there is a Soviet veto regarding the extension of the UNEF mandate. In our view, the American interpretation that observers can replace this force is invalid. I have quotations, I have the formulas from the [word indistinct] of the President and all this I wish to explain.

The other thing involves the second component, and perhaps that is even more serious; the Camp David agreements. It will be recalled that there have been two.

One was the basis for the agreement between us and the Egyptians; the second was--as it was called--the framework agreement for peace. In both these agreements, particularly in the second agreement, Resolution 242 was introduced--really at the demands of the Egyptians and the Americans--as a preamble to the entire agreement. If an attempt is made to change this clause or replace it in order to attract the PLO into the negotiations or for any other reason, we shall say--and I will say it and also explain it: There is no threat here but, in fact and in practice, a basic part of the framework for the peace agreement is being omitted.

The third thing is the general policy. Who should receive support. We say this at a time when most of Europe--and I am not speaking at all about the Arab states--are actually opposing the Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement; everyone for his own reasons. With some, these are oil considerations. With others there are other considerations. At least the policy of the United States which has been an important sponsor...and part of the achievement is undoubtedly attributable also to Carter. [sentence as heard] The United States must support those who favor the peace. If at this stage the United States is preparing to supply arms, and in quite considerable quantities, to both Jordan and to Saudi Arabia when Jordan is opposing the peace agreement with all its might and when Saudi Arabia is the key to the whole issue and is following two paths, then this constitutes not only a danger to the State of Israel--due to the eastern front--but also amounts in a way to signals to various countries, even in Europe, that, actually, anyone who is opposed to the peace treaty will in the end receive support.

These are the three basic problems which I will elaborate upon with documents, if necessary, and with commitments. As for the old issue of 242 and the PLO, here we have explicit commitments by the United States--even those that we do not accept--such as the clear American commitment that was made not only before the elections but also after the elections and even during the tenure of the former government to the effect that the United States will not even discuss and will not begin a dialog with the PLO unless the PLO recognizes 242 and recognizes the existence of the State of Israel. No such thing has been done and we do not know if it will be done. If they do have contacts without these two conditions being met, then what we have here is simply a promise [as heard, presumably a violation] of an American commitment which is, actually, also part of an act of Congress.

[Ben-Porat] Do you intend to adopt, in the United States during this information campaign, let us say, an aggressive policy? I understand that such advice has already been given to our diplomats abroad. When I say firm or aggressive, I would like to recall the interview given by the foreign minister only a few days ago in which at least on this point--the American point--he certainly showed a certain aggression. Do you intend to take the same path?

[Answer] I will tell you again: I do not favor definitions which anyone can interpret in any way he wishes as far as the content is concerned. I intend to present the Israeli position in a clear manner without distortion. I intend to explain precisely why we think the way we do and to say that, actually, if an attempt is made to introduce the PLO through a back door, then, this can--and I am not saying that this must be so--this can, as it were, introduce the PLO into the negotiations and take Israel out. Who then will hold negotiations with whom?

The style does not have to be an aggressive one. I have no specific style. Everyone has a style of his own. But things have to be stated explicitly because this time matters have a bearing on the most basic issues of the foreign and defense policy of the State of Israel.

[Ben-Porat] Allow me a last question and then I will give the microphone to my colleagues, the journalists. What would you say if someone among the listeners or journalists in the [ABC television] studio there asks: Honorable deputy prime minister of Israel, what do you think of the fact that one Cabinet member likened the image of the Cabinet of which you are a member to the image of a corpse?

[Answer] First of all, I do not know whether anyone will ask this. This is more likely to be asked by you people. Such questions are more likely to be asked here than there. But you are not asking what will happen if they ask there--I believe that you are asking what I have to say on this now. First of all, the foreign minister said that the image of the State of Israel abroad, in his opinion, is an image of a corpse. To tell you the truth, I am not in a funeral parlor. It is very difficult for me to explain the nuances between a corpse that is buried and a corpse that is not buried--all semantics. Everyone has his own terms. Our image--and not only abroad--our image here is that economically we are in a bad state and that there were situations in which we perhaps did not reach speedy enough resolutions--this is a fact that is undeniable. So, I will explain that I regret that our economic situation is not good enough. Also, if I am asked there, I will tell the questioner--and this I want to explain particularly to the Jews, but not only to them: Those who are really paying the price of peace between us and Egypt are ourselves. I am not speaking from a moral point of view or psychologically. I very much appreciate what it means to sign a peace agreement from Egypt's point of view. We are really paying the price because if we want to transfer the people of Yamit, we have to resettle them if we want to evacuate the fields, the areas for the fields--regardless of all the criticism--this will cost us huge sums. If we must redeploy the IDF, this will cost money. Economically, this will certainly add to the, let us say, negative image. But the fact that our economic situation is not among the best--in regard to this I do not have to base myself on statements of one or any other minister.

[Ben-Porat] Gentlemen, the microphone is yours. Let us begin on the right with the IDF radio representative. Everyone please introduce himself and his medium.

[Yosi 'Abadi, IDF radio] Professor Yadin, as far as is known you are not scheduled to meet with U.S. administration officials. The campaign is actually directed at public opinion. Carter's administration is known for its sensitivity to public opinion. It is perhaps safe to assume that the deviation toward the PLO, the turning toward the PLO, even at the expense of deviating from 242 is happening because this is more popular today. Have we not already missed the boat?

[Answer] What you said is true. Contrary to all kinds of rumors and speculations in the press to the effect that the objective of my trip is allegedly to meet administration officials...it is as if we did not know that one [administration official] is fishing in Mississippi and the other is hunting rabbits somewhere else. We know all this. There was no intention to go and meet.

Really, as you say, our intention is to go and approach public opinion. America is a democratic country. Just as we allow them to approach public opinion here, they allow us to do the same. As they have in the past. I am not sure whether this tendency to attract the PLO to the whole issue stems from the administration's desire to follow public opinion in the United States. I do not think that this is the reason. I think there are more profound reasons, and the oil issue is undoubtedly a factor here.

Second, in my opinion there are certain circles in the U.S. administration which were actually very much surprised when As-Sadat came to Israel and they learned suddenly that peace negotiations between Israel and an Arab country can be conducted without Geneva, without the PLO, without the United Nations. In my view, these circles needed a long time to digest this business of peace between Egypt and Israel, and they are trying now to revert to a former school that once existed. I am calling this now an anachronistic state of things in the situation that has been created. I do not think that this is due to public opinion. Should this indeed be the case, if this becomes clear to me while I am there, I will explain exactly what the PLO is. Today, I fortuitously received a new book by Professor Harkabi which came off the press only this week, or a fortnight ago, containing all the recent PLO documents and their declarations. They are unable to recognize 242 and to recognize Israel and still be the PLO. Because all of them are against the State of Israel and favor its annihilation. So, I will have to explain this--whether the PLO can be a partner to the dialog and whether there are any prospects at all. However, I do not think that it was due to public opinion that Carter took this particular direction. You know that public opinion polls in the United States do not necessarily always show that his views will always follow public opinion.

[Abadi] Will you try to create public opinion that is contrary to tendencies of the U.S. Government?

[Answer] One must understand that when I am in the United States I have two limitations. First of all, I can hardly talk against the State of Israel. This is something I can take in stride. The second thing: I also have to keep in mind that I am a guest there. I have to be guided by these rules of the game. For example, if Thursday afternoon I have to lecture at the council on foreign relations in New York, which is one of the most important associations--by the way, I spoke there 6 months ago--I present theses, I present the facts, I present the positions, and then they ask questions and I explain. Clearly, if it transpires that there is an American position--as I think there is on one point or another--I clearly will not say that I am against the American position, but I will present the Israeli position. I know the communications media very well. I am going to meet with the editorial board of the New York TIMES, the editorial board of NEWSWEEK, the editorial board of the WALL STREET JOURNAL--these are very important publications--for background talks. They also want to know what our positions are. If it transpires later than this contradicts the U.S. position, then this is the consequence.

[Yehoshua Bitzur, MA'ARIV] There is an increasing awareness among influential circles here that we are in for 4 very difficult years if Carter is reelected. This will be his second presidency. He cannot run a third time.

If he now treats us as he does, especially in regard to the Palestinian issue, then woe betide us after his reelection. I ask myself whether this is not the last chance to begin a clear and open struggle against these tendencies of the U.S. administration, which contradict all our basic positions, lest we miss the boat, has the time not come to mobilize all our supporters--U.S. Jewry, sympathetic public opinion, the Congress, to the extent that it supports us--for this struggle against the tendencies of the administration?

[Answer] Well, Mr Bitzur, I want to distinguish between two problems. I think it will be a fatal mistake--and I am using this word deliberately--if the State of Israel tried, even by a hint, to intervene in the U.S. election campaign in favor of one or another candidate. There have been instances in the past which we remember, and it was not always to our benefit. Clearly this will not be done, and we will never do this. I also do not personally subscribe to your evaluation stated at the beginning. I think that President Carter is a friend of the State of Israel. He has made several commitments and he honors them. He has certain opinions on points on which we do not agree, and we have to fight against these opinions. It is true that in a few months, very soon, the election campaign in the United States will begin. Each party is sensitive to it, and everyone knows this. If we present our positions and if we can persuade with our positions, this clearly can indirectly affect the positions of certain candidates if they wish to receive the support of the Jewish vote. But I would not at all present this as a yes-Carter or no-Carter issue. I think this is not wise and neither am I sure that it is right to do so.

[Ben-Porat] Will you, in the course of the information campaign, also give a classified briefing to the Jewish leaders?

[Answer] Yes. Among other things--I really have a very full schedule of meetings--among other things I am scheduled to meet with the organization of presidents [of U.S. Jewish groups]. I have meetings with other leaders of the [United Jewish] Appeal and of the bonds organization. On Sunday I have to open the annual dinner of Hadassah. Hadassah is a very important organization in the United States from the point of view of Jewish public opinion and in general. I will naturally brief them at unofficial opportunities on all sorts of questions they will be asking me. Actually, this is the objective of the trip.

[Unidentified correspondent, ITIM] Professor Yadin, according to what you just said, they do not know our position--"they" being the New York TIMES, NEWSWEEK, the Washington POST, the Jewish public--and you are now going to present our positions. Are you saying that to date there was no one to present our positions to them? Or are you opening some kind of new or renewed information campaign that was not being conducted before?

[Answer] I did not say that they do not know our positions. What I wanted to say was... [thought left unfinished] you also belong to the communications media. You know that there are things that are secret and that there are things that keep changing all the time. The big newspapers in particular want to know not only what they think is happening, not only what they hear over there, but they would also like to hear about matters from one who is a member of the Israeli Cabinet, from one who has been participating in the discussions proper and from one who was partner, let us say, to the adoption of last week's resolutions.

They also want to ask questions. These are papers and media which are not going to make do only with receiving information. They also wish to ask questions. I do not think that I will discover Israel for them in America. However, I think that on certain points, according to our feelings and to our observations, there is a need to explain these problems perhaps a little more profoundly from the viewpoint and with the emphasis of those who sit here, and to explain them in line with very recent events. Every day something is changing, though not necessarily basic problems. And it is clear, for example, If Mr Strauss comes here on Friday, he will hear several things from the prime minister. I know what he will hear. I also know more or less what Mr Strauss is likely to tell him. At the same time, these things also have to be said there. This does not mean revealing new things. I say it means broadening the information.

[Bitzur] May I ask an impromptu question, Professor Yadin? It is well known that you hold a different opinion regarding the settlement policy of the Government of Israel: This is actually one point on which we are being attacked by the media in the United States. You will be meeting there with the editors of papers and television stations. Do you feel that you can explain the settlement policy there, on which you hold different opinions here, and persuade them there?

[Answer] You know, Mr Bitzur, what I am going to say may seem to be a paradox, but I will say it anyway. I think, for instance that I am part of quite a large consensus in Israel which believes that settlements ought to be set up in the Jordan Valley. I think the Golan Heights should be strengthened. I think that our frontier with Egypt should be reinforced. From the point of view of the United States, or from the point of view of other bodies, the fact that there is a consensus here, let us say, of the Alinement, as well as of the Democratic Movement and of the Likud--that they think that settlements should be set up in those areas--makes no difference to them. They see in this whole thing an illegal act, an act that harms the peace process. In this respect, I have no problem. I have no difficulty in explaining this from a security point of view. This is so particularly because they know--they know exactly--that I was against Elon More. They know that I protested in the Cabinet, and I am not going to conceal such things.

But it is exactly for this reason that I will explain things to them. Let us say that someone asks the question: What do you think about Elon More? I, like a good Jew, will ask him first and tell him: Okay, we are going to set up a settlement tomorrow, let us say, in Mekhola in the Jordan Valley. Are you in favor of this settlement or not? If he says: I am against that settlement, I will tell him: What do you want from me now about Elon More? Come, let us discuss the other thing. If there are circles that say that they are in favor of defensive settlements in the Jordan Valley, but oppose this or that, then I will say: Correct, this is a coalition Cabinet. In the final analysis, a Cabinet resolution is binding here as everywhere else: If I present this in such a way, I believe this will be true as well as honest and, I hope, also effective.

[Unidentified correspondent, Jerusalem POST] You said earlier that the Americans are withdrawing in two spheres, not only in the sphere of recognizing the PLO--not recognition exactly, but contacts--but also in the sphere of the multinational force they promised us.

As far as you know as deputy prime minister, to what extent do the Americans use the current economic situation here to exert pressure on Israel?

[Answer] First of all, I did not yet say that they are going in this direction regarding 242 and the PLO, but we do have indications that there are trends that they would like to go in this direction. As for the UN force, this is something that we do know. I do not think that they are using economic pressure on the State of Israel--as the English put it--point-blank [previous word in English]. They do not come to us saying: Listen, if you do not accept this view, we will not honor our commitment. On the contary, they are very sensitive on this point, also from the point of view of public opinion in the United States. Should they, God forbid, say: If you do not do this, we will not give you that. This would be like a boomerang. I think that the contentions that you may also have mentioned in connection with the foreign minister should be understood in an entirely different manner. An impression can be created--and I am not saying that this is the state of affairs at present--among certain bodies that the State of Israel, which shoulders such a large economic burden and which is dependent also on grants from the United States, has difficulties to endure and, therefore--not that they will tell us, we will not give you the grant--they will try to pressure us to accept 242 [as heard] or accept changes out of the assumption that by dint of our difficult situation we will not be able to demur. This is the way things have to be understood. Direct pressure--I know explicitly that this does not exist.

[Ben-Porat] I would like to refer to a specific point again in the foreign minister's interview a week ago. It has to do with the problem of the grant and the loan in connection with the airfields. Do you think he was right when he fretted publicly about what I term "our blunder." He did not refer to it in this way. I term it thus in view of what he said. Regarding something so important and so expensive as the airfields--for which, in his view, in the spirit of Camp David, we could have received a grant--we eventually received a loan and not on very good terms. Do you agree with him?

[Answer] Look, I do not want you to force me and I will not be forced to react to what one or another minister has said. My line has always been: I do not react to what ministers say within the Cabinet or even outside in the media. This is my line. Thus, I do not want to react to what he said or discuss why he said it. I would only like us to remember one point regarding the entire issue of this grant and of this loan, which is, of course, a grave matter. Certainly it is much better to get these things as a grant. And I am not now touching on the question whether we could have received it [as a grant]. It will start affecting our economic situation in approximately 10 years. I am not saying that for this reason we should take it lightly. We are doing many things wrong and our sons perhaps will have to pay for this. However, I am not sure whether this will have any effect today or tomorrow. Every Cabinet member is entitled to express his opinion. There are forums, in my view, where these things should be said, but we had better also remember that, as far as this subject is concerned, it will have no immediate effects today or tomorrow. But I am not consequently making light of the issue itself.

[Unidentified correspondent] Professor Yadin, some 3 or 4 months have passed since we finished and signed the agreement with Egypt.

It was postulated at the time the autonomy negotiations should end within a year. Given the pace at which the negotiations are being conducted now and except for the nice excursions to Alexandria and to Haifa, which are nice in themselves, there seems to be no indication that things are moving in any way. It is difficult to believe that within the next half a year, which happens to be the timetable, the autonomy negotiations will indeed come to an end. So, where do we stand on this issue? What will happen when the year is over and we actually stand on the same point we stood at the beginning of the year? What has developed in this regard?

[Answer] A year will pass with its calamities; a new year will come with its blessings. Let me tell you, if anybody had the illusion that this subject of autonomy would involve brief negotiations, he is wrong. I would like to remind you that we had a very difficult argument at the time with both the United States and the Egyptians, who wanted to set a target date; namely, that within 1 year everything must end. We opposed this. Eventually, what was agreed upon was much less. It was agreed that within 1 year the negotiations have to end somehow. Four months have passed. Four months, this is one third. This may be a lot, but it is not much in regard to such complicated negotiations. I think that these were not just trips to Alexandria and to Haifa. I do not want to belittle their importance. I think that this is part of the normalization. The fact that people are making the acquaintance of one another and that they are able to converse, this will be very important later in the negotiations. There is also a certain amount of progress. The fact that there is disagreement is also part of the progress. You begin talking and you see exactly where you disagree. But in all negotiations--and I think everybody knows this from day-to-day relationships--the decisive stage--when it is known whether there is progress or not--is in the last week.

I would like to remind you, Shayke [Ben-Porat], a year ago, 1 and 1/2 days before the Camp David agreement, when several of my colleagues jumped off the wagon, as it were, when all people were making gloomy forecasts about what was going to happen, 2 days afterwards the Camp David agreement was reached. If you can reach agreement in the first month of negotiations, there are actually no negotiations. It is only natural that every party is struggling for its positions until the very last moment. Therefore, I think that the autonomy negotiations are not progressing in a bad way. It is true--and I think this will happen in any case--that in the last 2 or 3 months or in the last month before the end of the year there will be extraordinary excitement, with both a war of nerves as well as a war of headlines. However, I am optimistic that eventually an agreement about autonomy can be reached, with one condition. And I have said this repeatedly in the past: If they do not attempt to introduce into the autonomy more than the autonomy was intended to be. This is not a satisfying solution for any of the parties. If they try to introduce all kinds of things into it, let us say a Palestinian state, it will fail. If they do not take such steps, I am optimistic that eventually we shall reach an agreement.

MK'S INVITED TO CONFERENCE WITH PALESTINIANS IN U.S.

TA150643 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 14 Aug 79 TA

[Text] Our Washington correspondent reports that 15 Knesset members have been invited to participate in an Israeli-Palestinian convention which will take place in 6 weeks in the U.S. capital.

Our correspondent Dan Ravin reports that the aim is to have the Israelis--among them members of the Peace Now Movement--meet with Palestinians in the United States.

Our correspondent adds that it looks like the Israeli Embassy [in Washington] fears that the convention will harm the way Israel presents its position. An Israeli source has told our correspondent that the convention may bring the argument between Jews and Arabs out into the streets of Washington.

Further Details

TA150647 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 15 Aug 79 TA

[Text] The Knesset members who had been invited to participate in the convention with Palestinian figures in the United States have said that they had presented two conditions [for participating in the convention]: That the Palestinians to participate in the meeting are not organizationally identified with the PLO and that the agenda will be agreed upon in advance.

Our correspondent Razi Barqay reports that 15 Knesset members will be in the Israeli delegation, among them Avraham Melamed and David Glass from the NRP, Abba Eban and Yosi Sarid from the Alinement, Shulamit Aloni from the Citizens Rights Movement, Shmu'el Toledano from Shay and Me'ir Pa'il from Shelli.

15 Aug Press

TA150927 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 15 Aug 79 TA

[Review of midday press editorials]

[Text] Two newspapers deal with the Palestinian issue. YEDI'OT AHARONOT writes that someone in Washington is making efforts day and night to bring the PLO closer to us and to the naive United States. There is no other way of explaining the new initiative to effect a meeting between 15 Knesset members and the friends of the murderers' organization. It will be a disastrous mistake if the Knesset members leave for that meeting, as Israel has no interest in such conventions.

MA'ARIV notes that in his presidential campaign, Jimmy Carter promised his voters never to lie to them, but he did not promise that his spokesman, advisers, Cabinet members or ambassadors would also never lie when necessary. This refers to Ambassador Young's meeting with the PLO UN observer.

WORKERS STRIKE TO PROTEST PRICE HIKES 12 AUG

TA131313 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 12 Aug 79 TA

[Text] Reports arriving at Histadrut headquarters indicate that the protest strike [against the recent wave of price hikes] this morning was comprensive and there were no strike violations except in essential sectors which had received prior approval from the central committee.

Our economic affairs correspondent Moshe Nestlebaum reports that a special meeting involving a number of personalities and the protest strike headquarters was convened at the Histadrut building. At this moment, demands from workers committees throughout the country to expand the strike and arriving at the Histadrut building for Histadrut approval.

The chairman of the organizations department in the Histadrut, Aharon Har'el, denied that the Histadrut had applied pressure on workers to strike.

Our correspondent says that as far as is known only a few factories in the Herzliyya area are known to have violated the strike.

WEIZMAN ORDERS CENSORSHIP OF ISRAELI ARAB PRESS REDUCED

TA141117 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 14 Aug 79 p 3 TA

[By HA'ARETZ correspondent]

[Text] Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman told several Knesset members at the end of last week that the chief military censor has ordered censorship of Arab papers issued in Israel reduced.

Four Knesset members--Shulamit Aloni, Haya Grossman, Mordekhay Virshubsky and Me'ir Pa'il--turned to the defense minister and claimed that the military censorship rules out publication in the Arabic press of articles that were published in the Hebrew press. This has no security justification," they contended "since the Arab leaders can read the information included in the Hebrew press."

The minister's answer stated that the chief military censor had ordered that articles published in the Hebrew press not be ruled out for the Arabic.

In answer to a HA'ARETZ correspondent's question, MK Virshubsky made it clear that Mr Weizman's answer seems satisfactory but it implies that before this instruction was issued articles translated from the Hebrew press had indeed been ruled out.

IDF SOLDIERS KILL TERRORISTS IN LEBANON RAID

TA150509 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 15 Aug 79 TA

[Text] Yesterday, several terrorists were killed and two of their vehicles were destroyed north of Tyre in Lebanon in a clash with an IDF force which was active there. Our force sustained no casualties. This was announced by the IDF spokesman.

Our military correspondent Roni Daniyel, who joined the force, adds that the operation took place between the village of (Ad-Dallun) and Ansraruyyah, north of Tyre on the Lebanese coastal road. IDF soldiers attacked two Landrovers carrying eight terrorists. The passengers tried to return fire but their shots were inaccurate. IDF soldiers said that they had received special instructions to make accurate identifications of vehicles so as not to harm civilians. Our correspondent points out that the operation lasted 10 minutes.

SHAHPUR BAKHTIAR INTERVIEWED ON IRANIAN-ARAB RELATIONS

LD141229 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 6 Aug 79 p 11 LD

[Interview granted by former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar to Bishara al-Bawn in Paris--date not given]

[Text] [Question] Do you believe, as you suggested in your press conference, that some of what is happening in Iran today is due to Iran's bad relations with some of the Arab countries?

[Answer] Khomeyni is in fact on bad terms with all the Arab countries with the exception of Palestine, which is not yet a state.

[Question] You said that the countries around Iran, particularly the Arab countries, are hostile to it. Why do you believe that is so?

[Answer] I did not mean that. These countries are not enemies of Iran. Rather, it is Khomeyni's Shi'ite policy, which aims at imposing his own views on Islam so that he can become not only the leader of Iran but also of all Muslims, that is leading to these serious problems. It must be admitted that the Moroccan monarch, Saddam Husayn, As-Sadat and even Al-Asad--that is, all the progressive and revolutionary quarters--are annoyed by Khomeyni's policy of interfering in their own countries' internal affairs, because it creates problems.

[Question] What is the present situation between Iran and Iraq?

[Answer] Iraq is on very bad terms with Iran, especially since there is a personal issue between Saddam Husayn and Khomeyni himself, because Khomeyni's presence there has created problems for the Iraqis. I was the first Iranian prime minister--even before Khomeyni's arrival--to declare that I would not sell oil to Israel and South Africa. I also stated later in the Senate that I approved the opening of an office for 'Arafat in Tehran.

I said that when I was in office, and I still abide by it.

[Question] Do you have any contacts with the gulf countries or any other Arab countries?

[Answer] Not yet, but I hope this will come soon. Do not forget that I have come out publicly only very recently.

[Question] Do you intend to contact officials in some of these countries?

[Answer] Yes, I intend to contact primarily the countries neighboring Iran in the immediate future. I will then certainly contact the Islamic countries.

[Question] What is your opinion of the current Islamic tide that has accompanied Khomeyni's coming to power?

[Answer] I believe that exaggerating this movement brings no positive results for Iran, particularly since it leads to adverse reaction. The Arab countries have had enough of interference in their internal affairs.

[Question] Would you like to address a word to the Arab countries on the occasion of your public emergence?

[Answer] Personally I would like to tell those countries that I was the first to adopt a clear stand toward the Palestinians and the Arab countries, especially those around Iran. I believe that there is no subject of dispute between Iran and the Arab countries.

On the contrary, I am fully prepared to accept coordination of efforts in and even outside the area between Iran and all the Arab countries. I was always an admirer of An-Nasir, and I regard Mossadeq in the same way as An-Nasir. That is my belief and I cannot change my mind. I call on the Arab countries to put aside their divisions and disputes--something that I wish from the bottom of my heart--so that realities will be seen as they are and so that their basic problem, Palestine, can be solved in a just manner and the Palestinian people can end their indefinite exile and establish a national state of their own. This would contribute greatly to ending disturbances and problems inside the Arab countries, especially in Lebanon, Syria and Jordan, because as long as the Palestinian problem is not solved, no other problem in the Middle East can be radically solved.

AFP Interviews Bakhtiar

NC141030 Paris AFP in English 1014 GMT 14 Aug 79 NC

[Text] Paris Aug 14 (AFP)--Former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar predicted today that the Khomeyni regime in Iran would fall within five or six months.

In an interview here with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, the shah's last prime minister said the revolutionary leadership would collapse not under the weight of opposition but from its own "infinite stupidity". He said he himself was ready to give the "coup de grace" to the regime.

Mr. Bakhtiar, who was sentenced to death by an Islamic tribunal, reaffirmed his intention to return to Iran "to take over the government as far as that is democratically possible". He denied having any contact with the ousted shah whom he doubted would ever return to Iran. Questioned about oil production, Mr. Bakhtiar said production might be stepped up slightly but would never again reach the levels established under the shah's regime. Among his comments:

--On the present Iranian regime: Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni and Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan were "losers", he said.

--"The Khomeyni affair will be settled within five or six months. He came to power because of the small number of contented people and the (large) number of discontents. The proportion will be reversed. I will give the final coup de grace.

Comparing Ayatollah Khomeyni to "Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin", Mr. Bakhtiar denounced him as "ignorant, uneducated, narrow-minded and obstinate".

After Mr. Bakhtiar returned and order was re-established, political parties would present a programme and a referendum would be held, he said. All parties would be admitted, but Mr. Bakhtiar added: "Any party with an allegiance to abroad will be banned ipso facto, whether communist or fascist."

The regime would be nationalist and democratic with socialist tendencies". "As most of the population are Muslim the law must not be in contradiction with Islam, but the mullahs (preachers) must get back to the mosques, and straight away," he said.

--On future oil policy, he said: "The one now being followed is not wicked. If it is necessary to step up production a little, alright, but we will never return to 6 million barrels a day."

--On minorities in Iran: Mr. Bakhtiar said he supported "major decentralization", but "not if the unity of Iran is in danger."

TABATABA'I COMMENTS ON TEHRAN DISTURBANCES

LD141152 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Interview conducted by telephone on 14 August by Tehran radio announcer with Sadeq Tabataba'i, Iranian Government spokesman--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Is this the office of Mr Tabataba'i? I am telephoning from the news bureau of the radio. What I would like to ask you is this: Considering the various demonstrations held in Tehran over the past 3 days, particularly the demonstrations on Sunday afternoon, during which it was made absolutely clear that a group of counterrevolutionaries was intent on disrupting order and provoking clashes, I want to ask you about the government's stance.

[Answer] As you yourself pointed out, there were those among the demonstrators who had prepared themselves for clashes. Even according to domestic and foreign correspondents, they were carrying stones. Moreover, some of the demonstrators were also equipped with tear gas and handgrenades. During the clashes, these individuals hurled tear gas at others. The next day one of the papers criticized the government for using tear gas. This demonstrates a collusion between, at least, a group of demonstrators and one or two newspapers. As we see it, all these incidents are part of an extensive plot, a plot promised a long time ago. Those responsible for these incidents are members of international Zionism.

During the past few days, the pressure has increased on these people, so that the Friday program, the day the unity of Muslims in support of the unity of Jerusalem is marked, can be held in a disorderly atmosphere in Iran. If they succeed, they will actually try to disrupt the program completely.

As has been repeatedly announced, the government has no intention of--nor is it capable of--preventing freedom of expression or freedom of thought. The government does not tell any group or society to stop demonstrating what the government is bent on preventing, something it condemns, the abuse of such freedoms and the creation of upheavals and destruction. Returning to the demonstrations staged in support of AYANDEGAN and the protest against its closure, something which really puzzled most of our brothers and sisters was the condemnation of the revolution leadership, thus expressing the same thing as is broadcast by Radio Israel. You must have read the documents in yesterday's papers about the association of these people with alien agents and how sums of money are being spent here. Even AYANDEGAN's workers said the same thing to other papers.

Consequently, there remains no doubt that the counterrevolutionaries, those collaborating with the former regime, those deprived of their rights [as heard] under the Islamic Republic, are resorting to hatching plots on two fronts: First, to provoke the people and involve them in such events, and second, under the guise of protection of freedom, to cause the people to revolt.

Our minimum expectation from the political groups (?is not to give the groups the chance). As for yesterday afternoon's march which, according to today's papers, took place in a completely orderly fashion and in which around 1 million people took part, the participants tried to purge themselves of counterrevolutionaries. In this march, no disorder or mishap occurred. At this point let me explain another couple of points. It is heard that a number of Muslims carrying daggers attacked and injured the people. It can now be clearly stated that according to reports, these are the people who have arrived at the scene under the pretext of defending Islam, but actually to give it a bad name, injuring innocent people on the streets. Another point is that this morning a number of women were molested and beaten up in the streets. The fact is that all these ladies were wearing chadors; that is, not only they were wearing Islamic headscarves, but chadors as well. These women were assaulted in the name of Islam. This shows that certain people, simply to cause harm to our Islamic revolution and give it a bad name, are causing provocations. If people remain unaware of these events, then they will pay for it and be harmed by those claiming to act for the defense of freedom. Therefore, we expect the people not to allow the counterrevolutionaries to penetrate their ranks or engage in certain activities in their names or in the name of Muslims.

The government is determined to stop disturbances, and it will do so. The security forces have been ordered to put down any upheaval and disturbance. Therefore, it is being announced that any march in Tehran or any other place is banned, unless previous permission is obtained.

[Question] Considering what you just said, could you please state what the people are expected to do by the government?

[Answer] The government expects the people to remain alert, as the counterrevolutionaries are lying in wait to create disorder and disturbances; people are expected to remain alert, as during the days of the revolution. The fact is that the counterrevolutionaries want to exploit the people and create an upheaval. The people must remain alert and pay heed to the order issued by the leader of the revolution, who said that no response should be made, even if his portraits are torn to pieces. Consequently, the people must pay heed, as before, to the orders issued by the leadership and ignore any plot hatched by the counterrevolutionaries, be it the blocking of traffic or the spreading of rumors to the effect that people are sleeping in the streets, that petrol stations are closed, that women are being assaulted or that people are being attacked with cudgels. There was another rumor today by the provocateurs that cudgel-wielding members of the party of God were attacking the people. Everyone knows that members of the party of God have only one duty--of being prepared for martyrdom, to give their life. It was because of such slogans and intentions that they managed to topple the satanic regime. All these rumors are aimed at creating divisions in the ranks of the people. Therefore, the government expects the people to be alert and not be deceived by these things and these rumors, and to expose counterrevolutionaries operating under the name of Islam, and hand them over to security officials. [passage indistinct]

Defends Regulations for Foreign Correspondents

LD141218 Hamburg DPA in German 1009 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Bonn--Sadeq Tabataba'i, deputy Iranian prime minister and government spokesman, has defended the new regulations for foreign correspondents in Iran which came into force yesterday. He said on Deutschlandfunk today that the regulations do not mean restrictions on journalists. Correspondents will be able to move freely as before in the country and to report facts even if they are unpleasant for the country's leadership.

It is the purpose of the new guidelines to stop falsifications and inventions. Tabataba'i said that frequently a wrong picture of Iran in the foreign press is not painted by the correspondents operating in the country, but by their editors at home. Such cases have also occured in the media of the federal republic. Tabataba'i's remarks were passed by Deutschlandfunk to DPA in an edited version.

DEMONSTRATIONS STAGED AGAINST AYANDEGAN, ZIONISM

LD141052 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0920 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] At 0100 today, thousands of people [word indistinct] staged large demonstrations against the newspaper AYANDEGAN, Zionism and Israel. The demonstrators, shouting slogans against Israel and communism, marched toward Imam Khomeyni's residence [in Qom]. The demonstrators reached the imam's residence at 0130. The imam came out of his home to respond to the demonstrators' sentiments.

Groups React to AYANDEGAN Closure

LD141320 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 11 Aug 79 pp 1, 12 LD

[Editorial Report LD] Pages 1 and 12 of ETTELA'AT 11 Aug 79 carry an article containing statements by various parties and groups on the closure of AYANDEGAN--some supporting the move, some condemning it. The Organization for the Unity in the Struggle on the Path to the Creation of the Working Class, a leftist organization, issued the following statement supporting the closure: "There cannot be freedom to commit treason in the name of freedom. No patriot can remain silent and indifferent in the face of such misuse of freedom. After the revolution, AYANDEGAN underwent a change of management and actively played a disruptive and conspiratorial role against the independence and territorial identity of the country."

In a somewhat noncommital statement, the Republican Party demands trials be held in public courts where complaints against AYANDEGAN could be heard. The Free Front of the Nation of Iran (JAMI) gives a more explicit condemnation of the closure of AYANDEGAN: "The attack on the press and unlawful seizure for whatever reason and by whatever authority is to be condemned."

The Association of Anti-Imperialist and Anti-Local-Reactionary Prisoners said in their statement: "The closure of AYANDEGAN, which in practice means the closure of KAYHAN AZAD, AZADI and NEDAYE AZADI, constitutes a most serious danger to the freedom of the press. The statement by the Association of Socialists of the National Uprising of Iran does not mention AYANDEGAN at all, but delivers a strongly worded attack on "monopolistic and reactionary groups" who "in turn, and in their own way, attack the rights of the people of Iran, aided by their armed falangists, and who are hastening with increasing momentum along the path towards the strangulation of any free cry for freedom or shout of protest."

The account continues with a report of a broadcast in Persian by Radio Israel, condemning the closure of AYANDEGAN and levelling criticisms at Ayatollah Khomeyni.

In contrast to a statement in the weekly newsletter of the Muslim Women's Movement condemning AYANDEGAN as the loudspeaker of Zionism, the Association of Muslim Students states: "While condemning the armed attack on the newpaper AYANDEGAN we announce our clear support for the AYANDEGAN workers in the sit-down strike, and we demand the release of their friends in detention."

Others supporting AYANDEGAN were named as the Writers Association of Iran, the Council for the Solidarity of the Peoples of Iran, the leftist association, Dr Seyyed Ali Shayegan and the Women's Liberation Society.

AYANDEGAN Closure Supported

LD141433 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 11 Aug 79 p 2 LD

[Excerpt] In a statement, the Organization of the Crusaders of the Islamic Revolution describes the seizure of AYANDEGAN as a revolutionary measure and adds: "This measure was a correct one and should have been carried out earlier. The role of the press and its influence over the community needs no explanation. The display of counterrevolution in various forms, which is what is now happening, no longer has any appeal to our ill-treated but shrewd nation, whose back did not break under the blows of treason and conspiracy, and who now recognize the enemy in whatever form."

Referring to treason on the part of "pen-wielding lackeys," the statement says that "the revolution should have killed off treason and compromise, which have now been spared and are bent on the destruction of the revolution."

NIOC SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON OIL PRODUCTION

LD141046 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpt] An NIOC spokesman, speaking to a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, has said: As has been repeatedly announced, Iran is capable of reaching the prerevolutionary oil production level of 6 million barrels per day. To prove the point, we even reached such a target for 1 day. The spokesman added: Considering the country's requirements, the maximum oil production level is 4 million barrels per day. Rumors spread by various news agencies concerning the suspension of oil production are strongly denied.

WHOLESALE PRICE INFLATION EXCEEDS 10 PERCENT

LD141228 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The central bank has issued a report on prices in Iran. According to the report, wholesale price rises in the year ending 20 March 1979 averaged 9.5 percent, and 10.5 percent in the first 3 months since. According to the central bank's latest report, the rate of increase in wholesale prices in Iran dropped by 1.1 percent in the months ending 21 June compared with the previous month, but was up 10.8 percent over the same month last year.

GOVERNOR GENERAL OPPOSES VIOLENCE TO COUNTER ISLAM'S OPPONENTS

LD141306 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] West Azarbayjan's governor general has denounced resorting to violent means to counter ideological opponents of Islam and has condemned those who last Friday attacked a number of bookshops in Urumiyeh and tore up books. Despite numerous problems existing in the region, the West Azarbayjan governor general described this as the most important problem in the area. He stated: In the course of the revolution, we were all ready to make a contribution to the revolution, whereas now we are all insisting on taking something from the revolution. This is not right.

Speaking at Urumiyeh cultural training center last night, he referred to contrived instances of insecurity in the region and said: Providing security is a simple matter if the people cooperate because there is no such thing as a problem concerning Kurds and Turks, Shi'ites and Sunnis, or religious minorities. Those who make a distinction between the masses' rights and interests and the rights and interests of various peoples are still living in the world of nonbelievers. Mr Maqgu, West Azarbayjan's governor general, attributed all these instances of discord to a lack of appreciation of true Islam [words indistinct].

QOM CITIZENS MARCH TO KHOMEYNI'S HOUSE, PLEDGE SUPPORT

LD151034 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Text] At dawn today, tens of thousands of Qom citizens held a march along the streets of the city and assembled in front of the home of the leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution, Imam Khomeyni, and issued a five-point resolution. The resolution says, in part, that the Iranian nation, under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, will nip in the bud any form of plot, sedition, infiltration, tumult and upheaval, and despite all international plots, it will continue along its path. In their resolution, the marchers call on the government of Mr Bazargan to show more decisiveness to effect general disarmament. The resolution stresses: If the imam permits, we will crush all alien agents, guard Iran's borders and establish security throughout the country. In conclusion, the resolution demands from the Iranian Islamic Revolution Court the execution of Zionist ringleaders and those associated with them.

KHAQANI REPORTEDLY BEING HELD IN QOM

JN141646 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1613 GMT 14 Aug 79 JN

[Text] Paris, 14 August--Reliable Iranian sources in the French capital said today that Shaykh Mohammad Taher Khaqani is being held in solitary confinement in Qom, deprived of care and the most basic facilities and is being allowed to die a slow death.

Khaqani had told some of those close to him that he had no knowledge of the statements and remarks attributed to him, and that these remarks were untrue. Khaqani said that the Iranian authorities used the same methods in arresting him as those used by the shah's authorities when they arrested Shaykh Khaz'al [another Iranian Arab leader].

He said that the Iranian authorities detained him in Ahvaz for 2 days, waiting to see the response of the Arab citizens, and then transferred him to Qom where Khomeyni insulted him and ordered that he be placed in solitary confinement.

Khaqani said that one of his brothers tried to visit him but was unable to do so. He said that the second most senior clergyman in Iran, Shari'atmadari, had asked Khomeyni to agree to let him visit Khaqani, but Khomeyni did not agree to this.

THOUSANDS IN BORUJERD MARCH IN PROTEST OF ISRAELI 'PLOTS'

LD141744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] In Borujerd this afternoon thousands of citizens held a march to protest the Israeli Government's counterrevolutionary plots.

STEEL OFFICIAL DENIES 'RUMOR' ON DISMANTLING AHVAZ PLANT

LD141750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] In a telephone conversation this afternoon a spokesman of the Ahvaz steel complex declared that the rumor about dismantling the Ahvaz steel complex is totally groundless and that the rumor is being strongly denied. The spokesman added: Moreover, the production of steel in this complex is envisaged to increase from 2.5 million to 5 million tons.

NVOI DEMANDS EXCHANGE OF U.S. EQUIPMENT, END TO MILITARY PACTS

TA141210 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 6 Aug 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "Where Will This Vicious Circle Drag Us?"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The prime minister stated in his recent address that we have arms worth $40 billion which are in need of maintenance and spare parts. In the past, Mr Bazargan has also said that if we do not obtain these requirements from the United States or Western countries and do not make use of their experts it will mean that we have thrown this $40 billion into the garbage can. Some other government officials have also made remarks in this connection and implicitly have pointed out the need for the country to recall U.S. advisers for the purpose of training and operating the purchased arms and equipment.

There is no doubt that every country should possess armed forces and the necessary weapons for protecting its boundaries and frontiers. However, all also acknowledge the fact that the former satanic regime, which played the role of gendarme in the region, purchased and stored a mountain of offensive weapons at the price of the poverty and destitution of the people and by squandering billions of dollars of the people's treasury. The question which is posed is this: Is our country actually in need of the mountain of offensive weapons purchased by the former shah's regime? Also, should the people continue to bear the burden of onerous military expenditures? The authorities say that we cannot throw into the garbage can $40 billion spent for the massive purchase of weaponry and, therefore, we should once more ask the United States for advisers who will train the Iranian military forces in their use. The meaning of these statements in common language is that since our country was once dependent on the U.S., henceforth we should also remain dependent on the U.S. militarily and, consequently, economically and politically.

These statements by government officials do contain a certain nucleus of facts that we cannot throw $40 billion into the garbage can. However, first it must be determined whether the offensive weapons purchased by the former shah are necessary for our country. Secondly, should the independence, future and the gains of the revolution be made a pawn of U.S. domination for the sake of this $40 billion?

The proud Iranian nation has succeeded in eliminating the domination of U.S. imperialism at a cost of innumerable sacrifices. One of the gains of the Iranian revolution was the expulsion of tens of thousands of U.S. advisers and spies. Our people undoubtedly will not accept, at any price, the return of these U.S. spies to our country under any pretext. The danger concealed beneath the guise of the so-called logical claims of the authorities is that if the vicious circle of purchasing spare parts and then weaponry is continued, then the (?presence) of U.S. military advisers and, consequently, U.S. domination in our country will continue.

The people of our homeland, in the bitter experience of the past years, have felt in their whole being that U.S. imperialism, by selling arms and exporting its advisers, transformed our country totally into a dependent country. This fact also resulted in our country losing its political and economic independence. The logic of the anti-imperialist revolution of the Iranian nation rejects any dependence on imperialism. No analogical motive can convince the people of the fact that since the satanic regime has made us dependent on U.S. arms, we have no alternative but to accept the continuation of this dependency forever. The people rightly say that dependence cannot be accepted because of dependence. The purpose of the Iranian revolution was to crush these imprisoning dependences and to gain political, economic, military, financial and cultural independence. The Iranian nation carried out this emphatic demand through the triumph of the revolution.

The revolution and the fundamental change of the regime undoubtedly will cause financial loss and damages. However, the independence of the country should not be placed in question or under imperialist domination to compensate for these financial losses. The Iranian people have suffered numerous damages from this dependency, and no longer want the past to return, even if it will result in the destruction of billions of dollars of military equipment. The independence of the country is worth more than billions of dollars. Finally, the former military policy of destroying Iran should be terminated. The people justly believe that whenever you stop a loss you gain.

Our country and the Iranian people have begun the reconstruction of the revolution. In this dangerous period of reconstruction, the remnants of the former regime and U.S. imperialism are creating difficulties. We must not pave the way for implementing their conspiracies and subversions. In the liberated Iran, there is and can be no room for the representatives of U.S. imperialism. Iran has retrieved its independence thanks to the revolution's triumph. Therefore, all endeavors of the nation and all the national and democratic forces and the revolutionary government should be directed at the elimination of the remains of foreign domination and the puppet regime. All the bilateral military and imprisoning agreements with U.S. imperialism must be abolished, and all offensive weapons must be exchanged, somehow, with industrial and technical equipment and machinery necessary for the vital economic needs of the country.

NVOI CALLS FOR RESPONSIBILITY IN JOURNALISM

TA141454 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 12 Aug 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "Let us (?follow) revolutionary logic in the struggle against individuals without revolutionary responsibility"]

[Excerpts] Dear compatriots: During the past 3 days the (?closure) of AYANDEGAN and the detention of some of its writers and [word indistinct] have been among the main and acute topics being discussed by newspapers and social circles which agree with or oppose the move, at the order of the prosecutor general, the Guardians of the Revolution closed down AYANDEGAN and occupied the premises of the newspaper and its printing facilities.

The prosecutor's order stated that this newspaper should be closed and all its assets confiscated for the (?benefit) of the deprived. The evidence which the prosecutor presented for issuing this order is that AYANDEGAN [words indistinct] was established with the aid of the CIA, SAVAK and Israel's intelligence service, and its aim was to protect (?Israel's) interests.

The press, political parties and groups are expressing their views on this problem, each from its special political viewpoint, among these views, and not counting those which indicate a lack of any responsibility and which are being discussed by irresponsible individuals and groups, there are two basic facts requiring deliberation and reflection. First, in a country such as our liberated homeland--which as a result of a national, democratic and [word indistinct] revolution has seen the despised shahanshahi system terminated and the defense of the interests of the toilers and freedom declared to be the main working program of the Provisional Revolutionary Government--the acute problems of society should be discussed and evaluated from the revolutionary point of view and from the viewpoint of safeguarding the interests and gains of the Iranian nation's revolution.

On the basis of the principle of freedom, any newspaper or publication can and should be able to point out all the country's problems and express its views regarding most of them. This freedom is the inalienable right of any writer and journalist [words indistinct]. However, we should pay attention to the fact that this freedom was achieved at the price of the blood and lives of tens and hundreds of thousands of struggling and fighting people of our homeland. This freedom dictates that we review and discuss problems with their interests and protection in mind and in order to defend and protect the interests of those who sacrificed their lives in order to achieve it. In other words, one should speak and write as a responsible writer or journalist--responsible to the revolution, responsible to the millions of toiling and barefoot people and responsible to the nation.

However, the second factor that should be considered in connection with this problem is the method of contact with individuals and elements who do not want or cannot accept freedom in the revolutionary [words indistinct]. The past year's experience has shown that the use of force and unhealthy means and the use of imprisonment and detention without trial and without confirmation and proof of guilt will not allow us to succeed in developing the aims of the revolution or in maintaining freedom in the face of the conspiracies of the counterrevolution. On the contrary, taking such courses of action against individuals who knowingly or unknowingly, without revolutionary responsibility and without recognizing the social realities were (?harmonizing) with the counter-revolution, will become propaganda fodder for the foreign and internal enemies of the revolution and their (?agents). The people's logic and the revolution's logic is greater than this or that individual, this or that group [words indistinct] being able to resist it for a long time. This logic will finally triumph.

AFGHANISTAN

AFP: ARMY CALLED IN TO KANDAHAR AFTER ANTI-SOVIET RIOTS

BK150804 Hong Kong AFP in English 0757 GMT 15 Aug 79 BK

[Text] Islamabad, 15 Aug (AFP)--The commander in chief of Kandahar army division in south Afghanistan has been arrested following anti-Soviet riots in **the province** on Sunday, the Afghan National Liberation Front announced today. A front spokesman said Afghan Interior Minister Aslam Watanjar went on Monday to the scene of the clashes, where a dusk-to-dawn curfew is in force.

Rioting Moslems killed 30 visiting Soviet civilians and 15 Afghan soldiers at the holy shrine of Kherqua Mubarrak in Kandahar according to an earlier **front** communique. The army was called in to quell the rioting and the total number of victims was unknown, it said.

The arrested army officer was named as Abdul Majid.

SPORADIC FIRING BREAKS OUT IN KABUL 15 AUG

BK151023 Hong Kong AFP in English 1000 GMT 15 Aug 79 BK

[Excerpt] Islamabad, 15 Aug (AFP)--Sporadic firing broke out in Kabul at about 2 a.m. (2130 GMT) and continued until 9 a.m. today, reliable sources here said. The sound of automatic weapons fire could be heard in the east of the city while artillery could be heard in the west, the sources said, adding that the reasons for the shooting were not clear and that the city was quiet again.

The last fighting in Kabul between forces loyal to Marxist President Nur Mohammad Taraki and rebel Moslems occurred on Aug 5 when an army mutiny at the **Bela Hesar** barracks was crushed, apparently with the loss of several hundred lives.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM VISIT TO BULGARIA

LD142211 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Dr Shah Wali, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, deputy **lomri wazir** [prime minister] and minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, who had gone at the head of a delegation to Bulgaria at the invitation of Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and minister of foreign affairs of the Bulgarian People's Republic, returned to Kabul yesterday.

[Word indistinct] reports Dr Shah Wali met the prime minister of the Bulgarian People's Republic last Sunday and discussed with him matters of mutual interest. Dr Shah Wali and his entourage, during their stay in Bulgaria, signed with the Bulgarian authorities a protocol of cooperation between the Foreign Ministries of the two countries, agreements for cultural and scientific cooperation, a consular convention, agreements on trade, joint economic [words indistinct], agreements for scientific and technical cooperation in the field of agriculture, agreements for the (?VISA) affairs, protocol for cooperation between radio-television of the (?people) of Afghanistan and Bulgarian television, protocol for cooperation between Radio Afghanistan and Radio Sofia.

AMIN, EDUCATION MINISTER ADDRESS STUDENTS GOING TO SOVIET UNION

GF151020 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 14 Aug 79 GF

[Text] Hafizollah Amin, secretary and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and prime minister, today received at the polytechnic gymnasium 1,500 candidates for the training courses who are leaving for the Soviet Union and drew their attention as revolutionary youth to their heavy responsibilities.

In addressing the students, secretary and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and prime minister made a valuable and scientific speech, text or which will be presented in the later programs.

Before the speech by the prime minister, Professor Mahmud Suma, minister of higher and vocational education, siad after the success of the Great Sawr Revolution, basic and valuable changes have been brought about in all walks of life of the people of Afghanistan. Some of the basic changes have most taken place in the field of education, and grants for receiving education for a large number of the sons of toiling people of Afghanistan have been facilitated. Professor Suma added, besides, facilities have been provided for receiving education abroad for those students who have not received highest marks in the entrance examinations among which are you the sons of the toilers who would be leaving in due course for receiving higher education abroad. It is hoped that on your return you will be of great service for your beloved country.

At the conclusion of the valuable instructions of the prime minister, two of the candidates, on behalf of others, in their statements promised that they will always regard the guidance and valuable instructions of the prime minister as the church of their way [as heard] and shall never spare any effort in receiving education. They expressed their hope that on their return home, under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, they will be of valuable service in the realization of the construction of the society for the [word indistinct] designed by man.

INDIA

SINGH ADDRESSES NATION ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

BK150518 Delhi Domestic Service in Hindi 0205 GMT 15 Aug 79 BK

[Prime Minister Charan Singh's address to nation on 32d anniversary of India's independence at the Red Fort in Delhi--live]

[Summary] Dear countrymen: Today we are celebrating the 32d anniversary of our country's independence. This country achieved independence fro. the British due to Mahatma Gandhi's ardor and the efforts and sacrifices of our leaders. It is only appropriate to pay homage to the father of our nation and his colleagues on such an occasion.

"The recent change in the central government was brought about in a democratic and peaceful manner. The people are indulging in various kinds of talk about it, speculating on how this coalition government will function. But, my friends, I want to tell you that the Janata government was also a coalition government, no better than that. Although it had one name--the Janata government--it was coalition government and it had many components. Without going into detail, I would like to say that some people tried to reject the platofrm which brought them to power.

"On 24 June, I publicly expressed my difference of opinion with my closest colleague, Mr Raj Narain. But due to subsequent developments, my colleagues and I were compelled to leave that [Janata] coalition government. Today, Congress and Shartiya Lok Dal and our friends from the Socialist Party and the Maharashtra Peasants and Workers Party and members of the Congress Party [presumably Congress-I], who in the last week of July voted in favor of the present government, voted for it and approved it, have a combined strength of more than 200 [in Parliament] to run the government [words indistinct].

"The day some other people, some other parties, some other leaders or people, form a larger group than ours and challenge--the day that our government is reduced to a minority--then I would not hesitate for a minute to quit.

"I and my colleagues do not want a midterm poll. This involves heavy expenses and many problems. I understand that no political group favors this. But if it becomes inevitable, then we would go before you and seek the people's support. I am fully confident that in that event Congress and the Bhartiya Lok Dal, and other parties I have mentioned will form a joint party which will get a massive popular mandate in the entire country."

"Today the country is confronted with many problems. Foremost among them is poverty. India occupies 111th position out of 125 countries of the world [with respect to standard of living]. One hundred and ten nations are above us. Three years back we were in 104th position; in the past 3 years we have slipped to 111th position. This is the condition of our poverty.

"The second problem is unemployment. About 2.5 million more youths have registered with the employment exchanges since the Janata Party assumed power in the country. This means that unemployment has increased. Both educated and uneducated people in rural areas are unemployed. We have to eliminate unemployment."

The third problem is the widening of the gap between the rich and the poor. This gap has existed since the time of the British, and it will not be possible to eliminate this gap forever. But a good government will narrow this gap. However, ever since independence, this gap--instead of narrowing--has widened. The power has centralized in a few hands. These are the problems faced by our country.

Other than this, although I do not want to enter into (?argument), tension exists in society. The poor, the harijans and the weaker sectors of society feel insecure. The minority communities, those who practice other religions than Hinduism, are also tense. This government will fully strive to eliminate the causes behind all this and create a happy and prosperous society in the country. We will consider ourselves successful only when we are able to end communal violence.

Friends, other than this, the urgent problem is that of rising prices. In the past two 5-year plans, production of cement, coal and items like power equipment suffered due to many bottlenecks. And this year during the last 6 months of the Janata Government's functioning--from January to June--production of important items like cement and coal, which are constituent important elements of the economy, suffered due to disruption of train services, strikes in many sectors and even unloading of cargo ships at harbors where the cargo remained for even longer than a month. All this led to increased prices.

"This government will fully strive--all my colleagues will work hard in their departments--to solve this. They will not just sit in Delhi, but will go to factories, power plants and coal mines and will try to increase their production.

"Unless there is increased production in these fields, prices will rise and the country will never progress. My friends, prices of items which are not in short supply have also increased. In this connection I will appeal to wholesale and retail traders--although everybody wants to make profits--to please abstain from vices of adulteration and profiteering, which hurt the people and the country. We are determined that profiteering and black-marketeering, which have flourished to this day, will not be allowed to continue from now on--never again."

Although prices of a few commodities have risen, we are not facing food shortages. Our storehouses are full of foodgrains, and for this we should be grateful to our farmers. If farmers continue to work hard, we will never face a food shortage. Another silver lining is that we have adequate foreign exchange reserves to enable the government to remove shortages in any field by buying from abroad.

We will pay special attention to the problems of harijans, tribals, landless workers and the unemployed. So far these poor people have been neglected. Forty-eight percent of our rural population and 41 percent of our city dwellers are living below the poverty line, lacking the basic necessities of life. This government will not be considered successful unless it pays special attention to them. We will make efforts to provide employment for everyone.

We need to pay special attention to the agriculture sector and small-scale industries. During the time of the British, 25 percent of the population was engaged in industry. Today, despite the construction of many big factories and plants, only 9 percent of our population is engaged in industry. Although we have millions of cars, many skyscrapers in Bombay and Delhi, and increasing numbers of radio and television sets, it is my opinion that we are poorer and weaker than in former times. I would like to tell the urban population--though I do not want at this time to answer criticism published in the press--that trade, transportation and industry will flourish only when the people have buying power. If the rural people, the unemployed and the poor do not have buying power, then our industry and trade will never develop. So it will be our concern to set up small-scale and cottage industries in rural areas and provide higher investments in the agriculture sector to provide employment to the people and boost their buying power.

Now, I want to draw your attention to a few teachings of Mahatma Gandhi. His first teaching was purity of thought and antipathy to corruption in public life. All of you, especially public servants, should heed this advice; otherwise our society will never be rid of corruption. A country in which people are corrupt will never progress, whoever its leader may be, whichever party comes to power and regardless of how many programs are implemented. Unless one's private life is clean, his public life can be no better.

Another thing which Mahatma Gandhi always stressed, which we have now forgotten, is that rights always flow out of duties. "All quarters are raising their voices about their rights, demands, and calls for increases in wages and salaries. These voices are being heard from all directions. I agree that the people should have their rights, but rights come after fulfillment of duties. If we do not discharge our duties, how can we ask for our rights. We want to be prosperous, but we do not make (?sacrifices) and work hard. I am sorry to say that our people are not ready to work hard." If we look at other countries and see their factories and schools, we find that everybody works from 0800 in the morning to 1700 in the evening with only a 40-minute break. There are no strikes and there is less emphasis on demands. In Japan, even if workers are angry with management, they never resort to strikes to press their demands.

Our people want to be rich and have all kinds of facilities but they are not ready to pay the price. Today if Japan or Israel is (?rich)--Israel's cows give the maximum milk even though living in deserts--this is because of their efforts.

"Now, one thing remaining is that of foreign relations. Our old policy of not having a special relationship with any bloc is maintained and we consider it in our national interest. This will continue to be our policy. There will be no special tilt toward any nation, even to the biggest of powers.

"It is our belief that only by practicing Mahatma Gandhi's teaching can we establish peace in the world; (?there is no other way). If not today, then tomorrow or the day after tomorrow, the world will reach the same conclusion.

"As for relations with South Asian countries, our relations with them have improved. Relations with some have not improved, but we hope that perhaps they will.

In this connection I want to refer to our neighbor, Pakistan, whose people were our brothers in the past. We have information that they are trying to make a bomb. For whom is this bomb being made? They have friendship with China and they have no conflict with the Soviet Union. Afghanistan is a small country and there is no conflict with them either. So, my colleagues and I have reached the conclusion--our countrymen have reached the conclusion--that this bomb is aimed at us [last four words in English]. I understand that (?based on these points) our conclusion is not far from the truth.

"We had decided, and it is our decision up to the present, that we do not want to make a bomb. We do not want to get involved in this bomb race. But if Pakistan continues with its intention and continues to make the bomb or assemble the bomb, then I and my colleagues will have to perhaps rethink this whole issue."

In conclusion," I appeal to all independent and democratic forces who believe in democracy and (?freedom) and to those people who believe in secularism--allowing freedom of religion and freedom of choosing one's own path--I appeal to all such forces to come forward, suppress petty differences, and cooperate with this government, myself and my colleagues."

PAKISTAN

CONCERN VOICED AT U.S. CAMPAIGN AGAINST NUCLEAR PROGRAM

BK141734 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 14 Aug 79 BK

[Text] Pakistan has deeply regretted the escalation of the campaign by the United States against Pakistan's peaceful nuclear program. The United States ambassador was summoned to the Foreign Office in Islamabad today and informed of the Pakistan Government's serious concern over the stepping up of the campaign of threats and intimidation against Pakistan's peaceful nuclear program. His attention was drawn to the article by Richard Burt in the New York TIMES last Saturday in which he had reported the establishment of a U.S. inter-agency task force headed by Mr Gerald Smith of the State Department with the responsibility of taking deterrent measures against Pakistan, including a possible commando action by the U.S. paramilitary force to destroy Pakistan's nuclear facilities. The ambassador was told that the setting up of such a task force constituted an escalation of the campaign which began with the CBS broadcast on the 1st of June inciting Israel, India and even the Soviet Union to destroy Pakistan's budding nuclear facilities.

This was followed by an unnamed U.S. official's statement to the correspondent of the Hindustan TIMES suggesting that if India could take out East Pakistan in 14 days there was no reason why it could not take out Pakistan's nuclear facilities in 14 minutes.

As recently as last Friday Senator Percy alleged in a statement in Calcutta that Pakistan was going ahead with a bomb which would have within its range the cities of Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta. The senator's statement amounted to an incitement to India, with which Pakistan desired the best of relations.

The ambassador was informed of the Pakistan Government's deep regret that an ally and a traditional friend should be considering a course of action the consequences of which for the peace and stability of the region could be incalculable. He was told that should such incitements to aggression or threats of direct action by the United States itself continue, Pakistan will be left with no option but to take steps for its security through international forums.

It was also pointed out to the U.S. ambassador that the brief denial of the New York TIMES report by the State Department spokesman referred only to covert action. It did not rule out the possibility of action by paramilitary forces, which had been included among the options considered by the task force and which would amount to outright aggression.

Defense Minister Resists Pressure

BK141542 Hong Kong AFP in English 0852 GMT 14 Aug 79 BK

[Text] Karachi, 14 Aug (AFP)--Pakistan's Defence Minister Ali Ahmed Talpur has said his country would not succumb to external pressures over its nuclear programme and was fully prepared to guard its vital national interests.

In an interview published in the Pakistani press today marking the nation's independence day anniversary, Mr Talpur referred to a New York TIMES report quoting U.S. State Department sources about the possibility of American commando action to sabotage Pakistan's nuclear enrichment plant.

The defence minister said the government was capable of meeting any external threat forcefully and defending its vital installations. Pakistan was a sovereign and self-respecting nation and it would not tolerate dictates from outside on the issue of developing nuclear energy or on any other matter.

He reiterated that Pakistan's nuclear programme was peaceful and not aimed at developing atomic weapons. Pakistan was a developing nation with scarce energy resources and therefore it had to find ways and means to meet the challenge of development, especially in view of the frequent increases in oil prices.

Mr Talpur said it was the sovereign right of Pakistan to make its own options about energy resources and the arguments of the opponents of Pakistan's nuclear programme were "completely untenable." If today Pakistan accepted the argument that it should not develop nuclear energy because of certain implications, then tomorrow "we may be asked not to go in for tractors and combines for modernising our agriculture or opt for electronics to accelerate industrialisation. We may be told to be content with the bullock-cart, hoe or the steam locomotive."

The defence minister said no country should have fears about Pakistan's nuclear programme in view of the repeated assurances given by President Ziaul Haq that the programme was for peaceful purposes.

The government, he said, had taken every step to assure all countries about Pakistan's peaceful intentions. But after this assurance if some hostile quarters had any doubts left, Pakistan would not let them inspect its laboratories. This was not done anywhere, he added.

PRESIDENTIAL ADVISER POSTPONES TRIP TO AFGHANISTAN

BK141649 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 14 Aug 79 BK

[Text] The visit to Kabul of Mr Agha Shahi, the president's adviser on foreign affairs, has been postponed.

A statement issued by the Foreign Office in Islamabad today says that the Afghan ambassador was summoned to the Foreign Office yesterday and informed that in view of the deliberate vitiation of the atmosphere by the Afghan Government on the eve of the visit to Kabul by the adviser on foreign affairs, his visit is being postponed. The statement said that Pakistan has been falsely accused of having a hand in the revolt in the Bela Hesar Fort in Kabul on 5 August. A categorical denial of such involvement has already been issued by the Foreign Office. Furthermore, an employee of the Pakistan Embassy, kidnaped 6 weeks earlier, has been put on the radio and television and forced to make allegations against Pakistan.

The Foreign Office statement said that these actions of the Afghan Government clearly suggest that it is not interested in a dialog with the Pakistani Government. It is therefore to be concluded that no useful purpose would be served by a visit of Mr Agha Shahi to Kabul in a climate of hostility engendered by the Afghan Government. The statement adds that the Pakistani Government continues to desire the best of relations with the Afghan Government and hopes that the Afghan Government will create conditions favorable for the speedy resumption of a dialog between the two governments.

In reply to a question Foreign Office the spokesman confirmed that the Soviet ambassador in Islamabad, who visited the Foreign Office yesterday, had also been informed of the postponement of Mr Agha Shahi's visit to Kabul.

MUSLIM ORGANIZATION CHIEF REQUESTS AID FOR AFGHAN REFUGEES

BK141636 Karachi Domestic Service in URDU 1500 GMT 14 Aug 79 BK

[Text] The secretary general of the international secretariat for the independence of occupied Muslim lands, (Salem Azzam), has appealed to the secretary general of the United Nations, Dr Waldheim, and the secretary general of the Organization of Islamic Conference, Dr (Ahmadu Karim Gaya), for immediate aid for the Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

DEMONSTRATION IN KARACHI SUPPORTS REPATRIATION OF BIHARIS

BK141638 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 14 Aug 79 BK

[Text] A pressnote issued in Karachi this afternoon states that a large crowd gathered near the mausoleum of Qaide Azam this morning and started shouting slogans in support of repatriation of Biharis from Bangladesh. Later, they started pelting on-duty policemen with stones. The police responded with tear gas and a mild baton charge. The pressnote adds that the mob set fire to a Karachi Transport Corporation bus and threw stones at passing cars. The mob also damaged the property of the Karachi Metropolitan Corporation. The situation was brought under control immediately. The police have so far arrested 25 persons.

BEGUM BHUTTO PLEDGES TO TAKE OVER WHERE HUSBAND LEFT OFF

BK141432 Hong Kong AFP in English 1359 GMT 14 Aug 79 BK

[Text] Karachi 14 Aug (AFP)--Begum Nusrat Bhutto, widow of hanged former Premier Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, today marked the 32nd anniversary of the creation of Pakistan by pledging herself to take over where her husband left off.

A dozen people were injured meanwhile and 34 arrested here in clashes between police and student members of Mr. Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party (PPP) who went to lay a wreath at the tomb of Mohammed Ali Jinnah, the country's founder.

Begum Bhutto, making her first public appearance since her husband was hanged last April 4, told several hundred supporters her condemned husband had looked at her and has said, "You will lead the people to victory and I will (?hear) the march of their progress from my resting place."

She added, "That is my promise to Chairman Bhutto and that is my promise to the shirtless masses of our federation for whom he sacrificed his life."

Begum Bhutto, who played no political role during her husband's lifetime, has taken over as PPP leader and, with her daughter Benazir, 26, leads the fight against the regime of President Ziaul Haq.

Her supporters, mostly poorly dressed men, women and children, gathered outside Mrs. Bhutto's luxury home in an exclusive quarter of Karachi, where she has been in mourning according to Moslem custom since her husband's execution on charges of conspiracy to murder.

She told them, "We cannot be intimidated by brutality or by barbarism. Our people have been the victims of a most senseless and ruthless vendetta."

She accused President (?Zia's) military regime of imprisoning 130,000 of Mr. Bhutto's supporters in 2 years of martial law. She said 11,000 of these prisoners had been given between 5 and 30 lashes. "The struggle continues unabated," she said.

The procession of supporters visiting Mrs. Bhutto to offer their condolences is expected to continue for several days.

Observers described this as a sign of great popularity of the Bhutto family with the approach of a general election promised by President Zia's military regime for next November 17.

PNA REPLIES TO HAQ LETTER ON PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

BK121027 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 12 Aug 79 BK

[Text] The PNA [PAKISTAN NATIONAL ALLIANCE] has dispatched its reply to the president's letter inviting political leaders' opinions on proportional representation. The text of the reply was released at a news conference in Lahore today by the PNF chief, Maulana Mufti Mahmud, at the end of the PNA General Council meeting.

He said all parties of the alliance had unanimously approved the draft of the reply. He said the PNA was of the view that the proposal had come late, and in the little time left for the elections it would not be possible to acquaint the electorate adequately with the system.

The alliance was, therefore, of the view that the elections be held on schedule on 17 November under the present laws and the question of proportional representation be left to the coming Parliament.

The PNA council now meets on the 10th of next month.

PEOPLE'S PARTY REJECTS PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION PLAN

BK121714 Hong Kong AFP in English 1704 GMT 12 Aug 79 BK

[Text] Karachi, 12 Aug (AFP)--Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) of the hanged Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto has vehemently opposed President Ziaul Haq's scheme to hold the next general elections in the country on the basis of proportional representation.

Miss Benazir Bhutto, 27-year-old daughter of the former prime minister, today issued a press statement on behalf of the PPP High Command rejecting the government's proposal.

She said no formal reply would be sent to the president because he had not fulfilled PPP's demands regarding winding up of the martial law courts and the disqualification proceedings against the PPP leaders, over a hundred of whom had been debarred from politics during the last two years.

Benazir said the people's party was of the "considered view that General Ziaul Haq never had any intention to transfer power" to the representatives of the people, or even of holding general elections." The motive of General Ziaul Haq in overthrowing the elected government of Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto on July 5, 1977 was to establish the rule of the armed forces led by him in the country."

She claimed that thousands of PPP workers and leaders were flogged and sentenced to long terms of imprisonments through military courts for expressing political views of merely raising the slogan "Jeea Bhutto" (long live Bhutto). Preventive detention of the PPP leaders, including women, of such large numbers for very long periods had no parallel in the political history of the country, it added.

Miss Benazir also claimed that her father was "tortured in solitary confinement" before he was hanged (for conspiring a political murder) on April 4 last.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS ADVISER RETURNS FROM NEW YORK

BK121029 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 12 Aug 79 BK

[Text] The adviser on foreign affairs, Mr Agha Shahi, has returned to Karachi from New York after attending a meeting of the UN committee on racial discrimination. The committee examines reports from member states about steps taken to eliminate racial discrimination.